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AUTHOR Davis, Benjamin G.
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ABSTRACT

Using data extracted from the Migrant Student Record Transfer System, a study was undertaken to (1) define the flow of migrant children to and from the state month by month, (2) determine the principal movement patterns, and (3) examine intrastate movement and its patterns. For trend analysis, data were compared for the calendar years of 1975, 1976 and 1977. In 1977 there were over 82,000 migrant students identified in the state. The vast majority were intrastate students. During the year, there were 2,753 interstate student entries; 2,622 interstate student departures; and 35,353 intrastate student movements. Texas continued to be the most dominant sending and receiving state, followed by Arizona, Washington and Oregon. Migrant students moved infrequently within the state, averaging 1.4 moves per child. Over 90% of the intrastate movement was intraregional and 85% of the moves within a region did not cross a county line. This state summary makes extensive use of charts to present study data on numbers, origins, and destinations of migrants, with breakdowns by month and grade level. Other charts compare statistics from the years of 1975, 1976 and 1977. Maps show regional organization and monthly entry patterns and departures. Appended are three large maps giving detailed patterns of departures, entries and intrastate movement. (DS)

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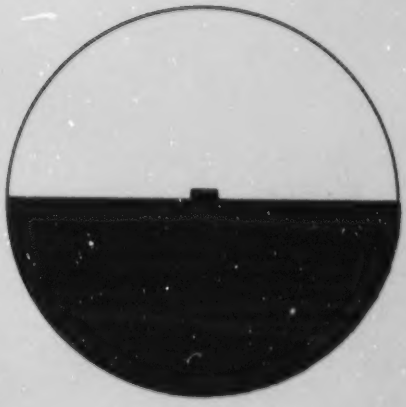
a study for the State of

CALIFORNIA

to define movement patterns of migrant children

May 1978



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D.A. LEWIS ASSOCIATES, INC.

A STUDY FOR
THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
TO DEFINE
MOVEMENT PATTERNS
OF
MIGRANT CHILDREN

MAY 1978

PREPARED FOR THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FRED WOLFF
ADMINISTRATOR OF MIGRANT EDUCATION

D.A. LEWIS
ASSOCIATES, INC.

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Benjamin G. Davis
Project Director

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Background

California is a State of marked contrasts. Its geography varies from arid desert to some of the most fertile agricultural land in the United States. Economically, California is one of the most highly industrialized, technologically advanced States in the country, yet ranks first in agricultural production. With total sales of $9.1 billion, California again earned more money from the sale of farm products than any other State in 1976 (ranking first in cash for crops and third in livestock sales). As with earnings, California also ranked first in farm production expenses in 1976, with these expenses exceeding $6.8 billon. Further, California ranks second in net income per farm, as producers averaged about $42,000 (well in excess of the United States average of $7,885 per farm). Finally, as one of the four States designated as home base States, California rates second as a supplier of migrant labor for the nation's agricultural industry.

The Migrant Education Program in California predates the national program by two years. Organized as a small supplementary program in 1965, the program has expanded dramatically since then. When the Federal law authorizing supplemental assistance to schools serving migrant children was passed late in 1966, the

California program was well under way. In cooperation with the Federal program, the California Migrant Education Program has grown from a small program serving children in three counties and funded at $100,000 to a program which serves migrant children in 37 counties and spends in excess of $30,000,000 each year.

In order to facilitate the management of California's program, a regional structure was implemented. Figure 1 shows the nine regions and the counties which constitute those regions. As may be seen, the regions vary in size from single county regions to one containing 15 counties. Most of the counties serve more migrant students than the average State program. Also working with the State and regions is the California Mini-Corps. The Mini-Corps was established in 1967 to work with the then emerging migrant program within the State by providing young college students who would serve in the schools and camps during the summer program.

Need for the Study

California is a complex State. Its regional structure and large number of students yield a need for extensive information for program planning. Prior to this study, there was no comprehensive, definitive evaluation of the movement patterns of migrant students from, to, and within the State of California. This being the case, administrators and teachers were forced to make decisions with less than complete knowledge as to where the children

REGION 2
REGION 2
FIGURE 1
CALIFORNIA MIGRANT EDUCATION
REGIONAL ORGANIZATION MAP
DEL NORTE
SISKIYOU
MODOC
HUMBOLDT
TRINITY
SHASTA
LASSEN
TEHAMA
PLUMAS
MENDOCINO
GLENN
BUTTE
SIERRA
NEVADA
COLUSA
YUBA
LAKE
SUTTER
PLACER
YOLO
EL DORADO
SONOMA
NAPA
SACRAMENTO
ALPINE
AMADOR
SOLANO
CALAVERAS
TUOLUMNE
MONO
CONTRA COSTA
SAN JOAQUIN
MARIN
SAN FRANCISCO
ALAMEDA
STANISLAUS
MARIPOSA
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
MERCED
MADERA
SANTA CRUZ
FRESNO
INYO
SAN BENITO
TULARE
MONTEREY
KINGS
SAN LUIS OBISPO
KERN
SAN BERNARDINO
SANTA BARBARA
VENTURA
LOS ANGELES
ORANGE
RIVERSIDE
SAN DIEGO
IMPERIAL
REGION 1
Eduardo Cabrera
Santa Clara County Schools
REGION 2
Frank Ludovina
Butte County Schools
California Mini-Corps
Herbert C. White
REGION 3
Fred Montoya
Merced County Schools
REGION 4
Frank Rivera
Fresno County Schools
REGION 8
Rudy Hernandez
Tulare County Schools
REGION 5
John Hojas
Kern County Schools
REGION 7
Dr. Charles Lawrence
Riverside County Schools
REGION 9
Frank Romero
San Diego County Schools
REGION 6
Hector Solis
Imperial County Schools

they were serving came from or went to. The value of this information in policy definition and program planning at the State, regional, and county levels was obvious. This study, therefore, was designed to answer the following questions:

- What are the dimensions of the flow of migrant children to and from other States month by month?
- What are the principal common movement patterns?
- How much intrastate movement is there and what patterns does it take?

The use of the information contained in this report will provide educators and administrators with the planning tools necessary to directly help migrant students by having appropriate migrant educational programs available at the correct time and location with the appropriate resources.

Study Approach

The analysis of migrant student movements in California involved three basic tasks:

- Data collection
- Analysis of movement data
- Preparation of graphics and final report

The data collection task involved the identification of the form and format of the required data items in the MSRTS and the modification of the computer programs developed by D. A. Lewis Associates to access and extract the data. These program modifications were developed in such a way that regional reports

could be produced in addition to the State summary reports. In addition, as part of the data collection task, migrant population demographic data were collected from other sources, including the U. S. Department of Labor and the U. S. Department of Commerce, for purposes of additional background information and for the validation of MSRTS information.

The second task involved the analysis of movement patterns of migrant students using the data extracted from the MSRTS data base. Computer programs prepared to assist in this analysis were implemented and the data were produced. These data were analyzed to allow an understanding of both intra- and interstate migrant student movements. In the analysis, data were reported separately by grade level for grades K-6, 7-8, and 9-12. In addition, in order to understand true student movements, a move was recorded only when a child actually entered or left a school. Disenrollment and subsequent re-enrollment in the same school was not counted unless the student had been enrolled in an intervening school. Finally, data were collected and analyzed for calendar years 1975, 1976, and 1977 in order to provide an understanding of trends and changes within the State.

The third task involved the preparation of graphic materials and final report. In meeting the special needs of this study, this final report is composed of 12 volumes:

- State Summary
- Regional Analyses (one for each region)
- Enrollment and Movement Projections to 1981
- A Migrant Education Background Study for A Single Region

Study Limitations

The data used in the present study were taken from the records contained in the Migrant Student Record Transfer System, a component of the State of Arkansas Department of Education located in Little Rock, Arkansas. The records of all migrant children in the data base were searched, and those that were identified as being connected in some manner with California's program were set aside. In accomplishing this, student records were extracted and processed while maintaining the data privacy of an individual student's record. Individual records and the computer listings which were analyzed did not contain an individual's name or identification number, and both the spirit and letter of Public Law 93-380 were met throughout.

Because the data used in the study were drawn from the MSRTS, they are subject to the limitations which apply to those data in general. Among the limitations observed are the fact that occasionally students move from project school to nonproject school and, thus, are not shown as being enrolled during the time away from the program. Further, some students who migrate from California to other States are not recorded as interstate migrants because they are not enrolled in any project schools during the summer in that State. Additionally, migrant student codes were found to be relatively inaccurate in that the codes are rarely updated to reflect changes in a student's movement pattern. Finally, enrollment and/or withdrawal dates are

missing for approximately 5% of the children. The report presented, however, accurately reflects the California-related migrant students who have been associated with the MSRTS data base at Little Rock.

Structure of the Report

As was described previously, the analysis of the migrant student movement data for California resulted in the preparation of 12 separate reports. Overall State and regional data are presented in this State Summary volume. This volume contains a detailed analysis of migrant student movements for 1977. In this analysis, an evaluation of interstate entering and departing movements is presented and intrastate (region to region) movements are likewise analyzed. In order to permit an understanding of the changes and trends within the State, a comparative analysis of both inter- and intrastate movements for the years 1975, 1976, and 1977 was also performed.

The nine separate regional reports are similar in content to the State Summary report but, in these cases, the focus is at the regional level. Data are presented to allow an understanding of migrant student movements for each region as a whole and on an intraregional basis. An understanding of the interaction of the region with each other region and with other States is thus presented for the first time.

In order to assist program planners within the California Migrant Education Program to anticipate future needs, a projection

of migrant student enrollments and movements was made to the year 1981 and included in a separate volume. The projections in this volume were based on the comparative analysis of data from MSRTS records for 1975, 1976, and 1977, as well as State program sources for years prior to that.

A final volume has been prepared as a part of this series. In this volume, a summary of the background conditions and factors which impact on migrant education are discussed for a single region. This report has been prepared to provide administrators with a guide as to how data may be assembled and utilized in assisting local decisions to be made in such a way that the specialized needs of migrant children are met.

CHAPTER 2

DETAILED 1977 ANALYSES

Introduction

This chapter presents a detailed analysis of the movement of migrant students to, from, and within the State of California during calendar year 1977. This analysis has been structured so as to present interstate and intrastate data separately in order to allow program planners to address the differing needs of these two groups of students. As described previously, the data presented in this volume are summary statistics for the States and regions as a whole. Individual data concerning regions and counties are contained in the regional analysis reports.

The first major section of this chapter will present a discussion of those students who move in the interstate stream. These students will be evaluated separately for their entering and departing characteristics. The second major section of this chapter presents an overall summary of the intrastate movement of migrant students within the State of California, the predominant type of movement for California's migrant students.

Interstate Migration

Entering California

The general belief about California's migrant student population was that it was primarily intrastate in character.

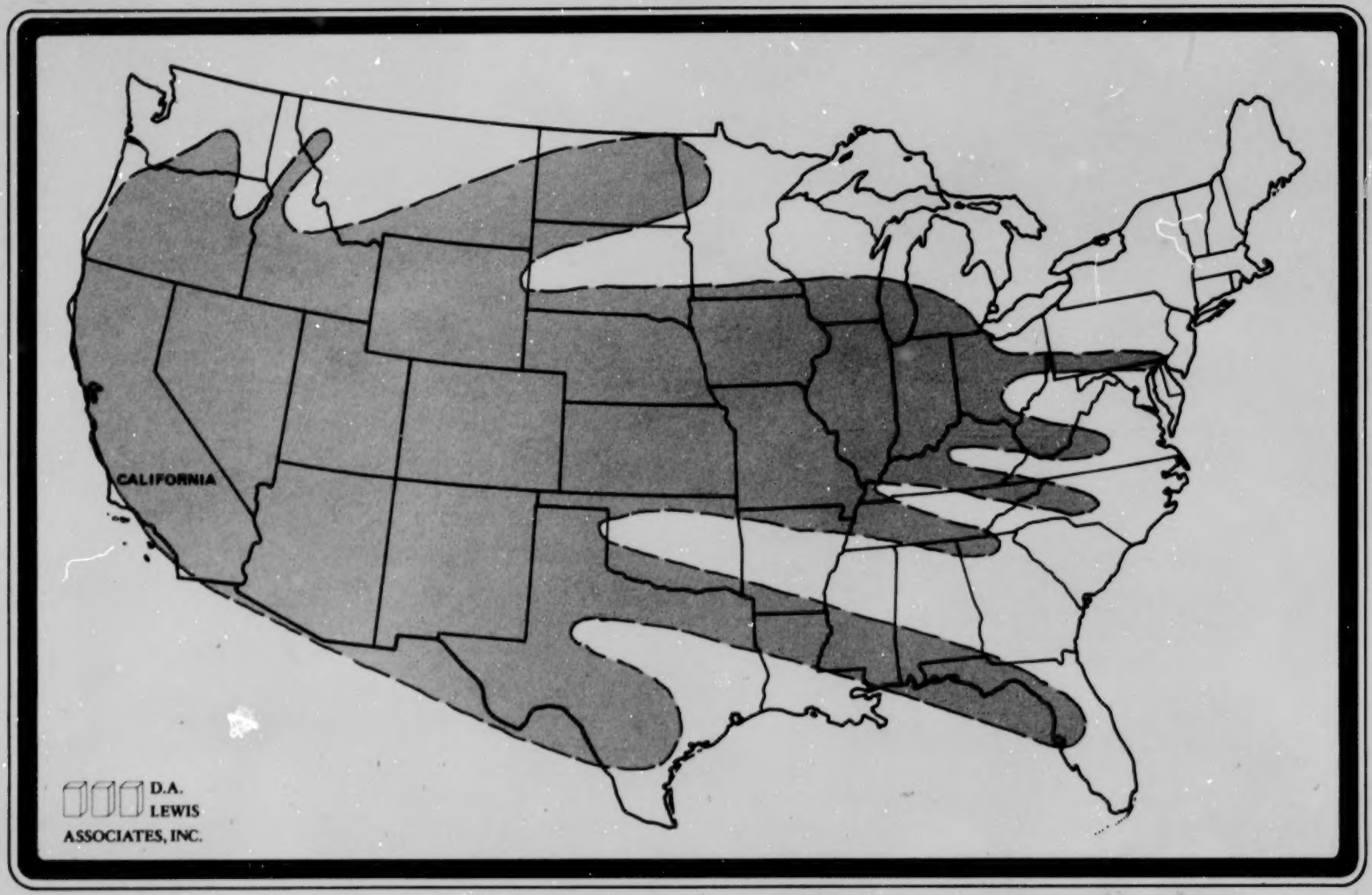
This study substantiates that belief. In 1977, there were 2753 students who entered California from other States during the year. The general patterns of migrant students entering California may be seen graphically in Figure 2. These students entered the State from 31 other States across the nation and did so throughout the year. As Figure 3 indicates, the largest number of students entering California during 1977 were enrolled by projects during the month of September. In all, 28.2% of the students entered during that month. As was mentioned previously, migrant students entered California from 31 other States. As may be seen below, the top six supplied over 88% of all migrant students:

Texas	44.8%
Arizona	17.1%
Washington	15.1%
Oregon	5.9%
Idaho	3.2%
Florida	2.4%

In all, 12 States provided 20 or more students to the California program during 1977.

Not only do migrant students enter California from a large variety of States across the nation, they enter all regions within the State. As may be seen in Figure 4, with the exception of Region 9, a significant number of students enter each region from another State.

GENERAL PATTERNS OF MIGRANT CHILDREN ENTERING CALIFORNIA



2-3

FIGURE 3

NUMBER AND ORIGIN OF MIGRANT STUDENTS
ENTERING CALIFORNIA IN 1977 BY MONTH

SENDING STATES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
ALABAMA									2				2
ARIZONA	42	21	15	33	106	66	36	10	95	21	15	10	470
ARKANSAS	2	4	1				3	3	4				17
COLORADO	1			4		4	4	3	6	3	1	2	28
FLORIDA	6	5	7	4	8	13	4	1	18		1		67
GEORGIA							3						3
IDAHO	5	4	3	6	2		2		41	15	9		87
INDIANA						2	1		9	2			14
KANSAS						1				1	1		3
MICHIGAN	1	1			2			1	12	4	4		25
MINNESOTA	1	1				1			15	4			22
MISSISSIPPI										1			1
MISSOURI										3			3
MONTANA							2		5				7
NEBRASKA	4	6						4	30	1		3	48
NEVADA	1	4		5	1	1			2		1		15
NEW JERSEY							2		1		2		5
NEW MEXICO			1		2				2				5
NORTH CAROLINA									1	1			2
NORTH DAKOTA	1	4	1	2	3		3	2	13	1			30
OHIO		1				6	2		1	2	1	1	14
OKLAHOMA	4	2							4				10
OREGON	3		8	2	12	4	18	6	87	16	1	5	162
TENNESSEE							7		1				8
TEXAS	59	61	181	233	168	160	39	10	210	48	45	20	1234
UTAH	1							2	9	4	3		19
VIRGINIA				1				1					2
WASHINGTON	20	4	11	18	11	8	8	10	186	84	27	30	417
WEST VIRGINIA					2				1				3
WISCONSIN										2			2
WYOMING	1		1				2	2	20	2			28
TOTAL	152	118	229	308	317	266	136	55	775	215	111	71	2753

FIGURE 4

NUMBER, ORIGIN, AND REGIONAL DESTINATION OF MIGRANT STUDENTS ENTERING CALIFORNIA IN 1977

	REGION 1				REGION 2				REGION 3				REGION 4				REGION 5				REGION 6				REGION 7				REGION 8				REGION 9				TOTAL			
	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOT	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOT	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOT	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOT	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOT	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOT	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOT	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOT	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOT	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOT
ALABAMA	1			1							1	1																									1		1	2
ARIZONA	87	20	17	124	21	9	7	37	138	18	12	168	26	6	1	33	7	1	1	9	26	3	4	33	30	2	1	33	30	2	1	33					385	61	44	470
ARKANSAS					2	1		3	2			2					7		1	8					2		1	3		1		1				13	2	2	17
COLORADO	1			1	4		3	7	3			3	1			1	9			9	1	1	1	3	1			1	1	1	1	3					21	2	5	28
FLORIDA	6			6	6	1	1	8	15	4	2	21	12	3		15	3			3	2			2	5	2		7	1	2	2	5					50	12	5	67
GEORGIA									3			3																									3			3
IDAHO	10	3		13	7	2		9	16	1	4	21	4	4		8	3		3	6	2	2		4	3			3	13	5	5	23					58	17	12	87
INDIANA	2			2					3	2	1	6	2	2		4													2			2					9	4	1	14
KANSAS									2			2	1			1																					3			3
MICHIGAN	1			1					8			8					4			4					1			1	5	3	3	11					19	3	3	25
MINNESOTA	1			1	2			2	3			3	3			3	4			4			1	1					5	1	2	8					18	1	3	22
MISSISSIPPI																					1			1													1			1
MISSOURI																													2	1		3					2	1		3
MONTANA	1			1									2			2	1		2	3									1			1					5		2	7
NEBRASKA	2	1	1	4					2			2	19	2	2	23	15	2	2	19																	38	5	5	48
NEVADA					1			1	8			8									4	1	1	6													13	1	1	15
NEW JERSEY	2			2					1			1									2			2													5			5
NEW MEXICO	2			2											1	1			1	1									1			1					3		2	5
NORTH CAROLINA									1			1									1			1													2			2
NORTH DAKOTA	1			1					6			6	1			1	11		1	12	1			1					7	1	1	9					27	1	2	30
OHIO	4		1	5					5			5	3			3									1			1									13		1	14
OKLAHOMA					4	1	1	6					2			2	2			2																	8	1	1	10
OREGON	10			10	45	4	19	68	22			22	4			4	10		2	12	1			1	17	3	1	20	17	3	2	22	3			3	129	9	24	162
TENNESSEE	1			1	6	1		7																													7	1		8
TEXAS	217	45	32	294	83	25	18	126	196	53	57	306	136	29	29	194	78	34	29	141	10	4	1	15	46	9	9	64	70	16	7	93	1			1	837	215	182	1234
UTAH					7	1		8	3			3	5	1		6													1	1		2					16	3		19
VIRGINIA					1			1									1			1																	2			2
WASHINGTON	13	2	2	17	45	8	15	68	89	19	10	118	26	3	2	31	15	1	2	18	17	5	20	42	39		2	41	60	14	7	81			1	1	304	52	61	417
WEST VIRGINIA									3			3																									3			3
WISCONSIN																					1		1	2													1		1	2
WYOMING	2	1	1	4					2			2	10	3	3	16	1	1	1	3									2	1		3					17	6	5	28
TOTAL	364	72	54	490	234	53	64	351	531	97	87	715	257	53	38	348	171	39	45	255	69	16	29	114	145	15	14	174	218	52	31	301	4		1	5	1993	397	363	2753

Figure 4 provides the first detailed review of California's migrant students in terms of their grade levels. As may be seen, almost three-quarters (72.4%) of all students entering California in 1977 were in grades K-6. An additional 14.4% were in grades 7-8, and 13.2% of the students were in grades 9-12. Analysis of the detailed data contained in the table provides some interesting insights. While overall 13.2% of the students were of high school age, in three regions in particular (Regions 6, 2, and 5), a much larger percentage of the students entering were of that age group. In Region 6, for instance, over 25% of the students entering the region from another State in 1977 were high school students. Further analysis of this information indicates that, of the 42 students entering Regions 6 from the State of Washington, almost 50% were in grades 9-12. Further analysis of this type will allow program planners in each region to determine the types of students that may be expected and will allow them to have programs available as students arrive.

In order to provide for continuity in the structure of a student's educational program, it is necessary to know the student's home base State. It is in the home base State that the student typically spends the greatest portion of the academic year. With the knowledge of the home base State, it is possible to develop programs that will coordinate with a student's other learning experiences. Figure 5 presents the home base States for the migrant students who entered California in 1977. As

FIGURE 5

HOME BASE STATES OF MIGRANT STUDENTS
ENTERING CALIFORNIA IN 1977

HOME BASE STATE	GRADE LEVELS			
	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOTAL
ARIZONA	227	36	27	290
ARKANSAS	12	1		13
CALIFORNIA	745	128	148	1021
COLORADO	1			1
FLORIDA	27	7	1	35
IDAHO	9	1	1	11
INDIANA			1	1
KANSAS	1			1
MICHIGAN	4	1	2	7
MISSOURI	2	1		3
NEBRASKA	1	1		2
NEVADA	3			3
NEW JERSEY	3			3
NEW MEXICO	3		1	4
OKLAHOMA	5	1	2	8
OREGON	9	1	1	11
TEXAS	808	196	164	1168
UTAH	10	1		11
WASHINGTON	32	4	4	40
WYOMING	1	2	1	4
MEXICO	48	7	3	58
NOT REPORTED	42	9	7	58
TOTAL	1993	397	363	2753

may be seen, Texas is the major home base State with over 42% of the students residing there. Rating second as a home base State is California itself. The 1,021 students indicated here are the California-based true interstate migrant students. Finally, it is interesting to note that Mexico is listed as home base State for over 2% of all interstate migrant students entering California.

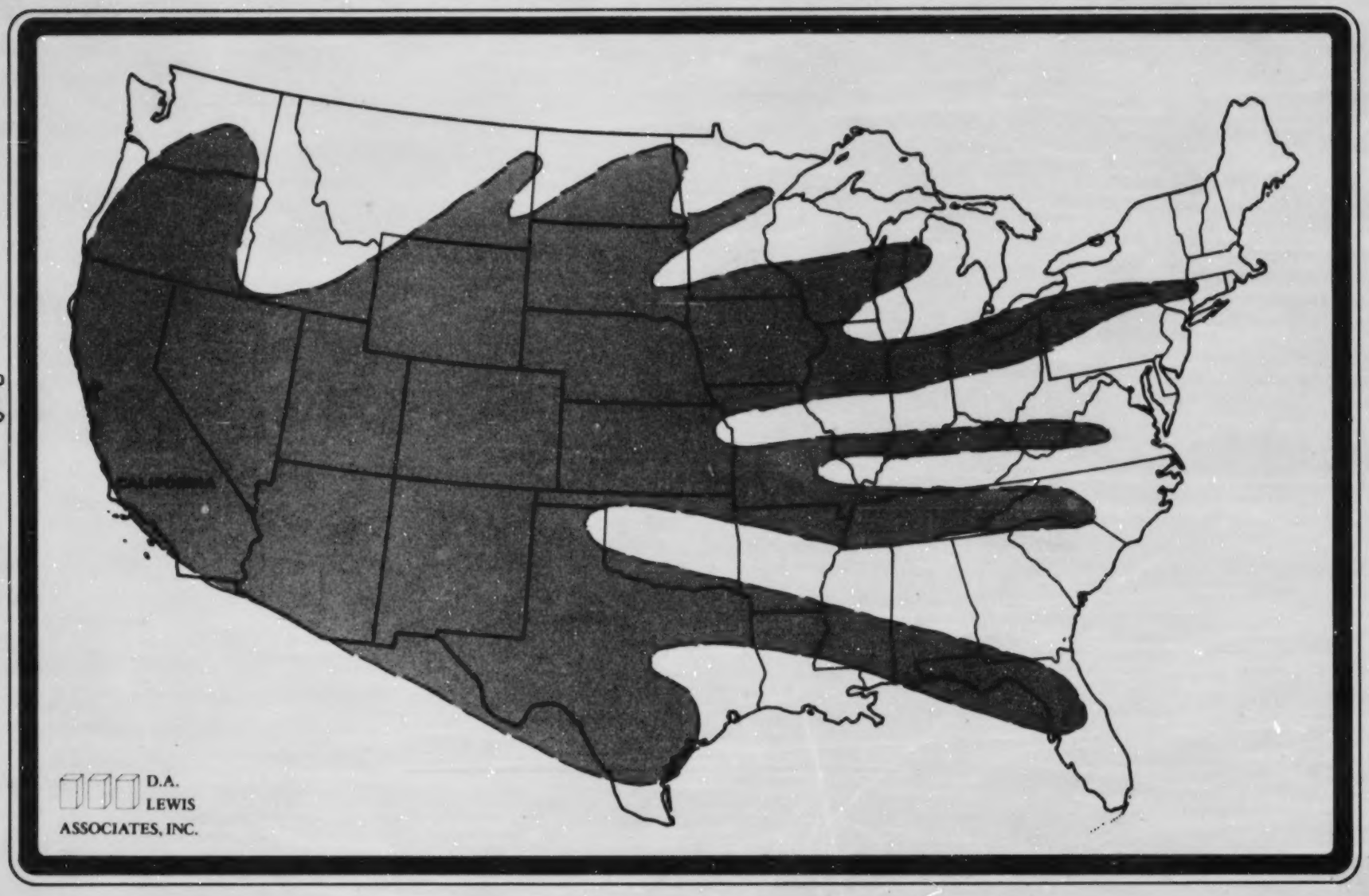
Departing California

The general patterns of flow as migrant students leave the State of California may be seen in Figure 6. As was the case with students entering California, students leave the State to all parts of the country entering 29 different States during 1977. Figure 7 indicates the distribution of students leaving California in 1977 by month and by State entered. As may be seen below, the top four States received over 88% of all migrant students departing California in 1977:

Texas	53.1%
Arizona	16.6%
Washington	12.8%
Oregon	5.8%

Analysis of the monthly departing patterns shown in Figure 7 provides some interesting statistics. On an overall basis, the two major departure months for California students are June (22.7%) and October (21.5%). There are some significant differences, however, in general geographic destinations over the months. An example of this may be seen in the fact that

GENERAL PATTERNS OF MIGRANT CHILDREN DEPARTING CALIFORNIA



2-9

FIGURE 7

NUMBER AND DESTINATION OF MIGRANT STUDENTS
DEPARTING CALIFORNIA IN 1977 BY MONTH

RECEIVING STATES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
ALABAMA			3										3
ARIZONA	14	13	31	10	15	60	19	76	39	134	18	7	436
ARKANSAS	1	3		2	1	5							12
COLORADO	1	1	6	1		3	1			1		1	15
FLORIDA	1		2	1	3	7	11	3	9	12	3	2	54
GEORGIA									3				3
IDAHO			17	5	13	13	1	1	1	1			52
ILLINOIS						1							1
INDIANA	4					3							7
KANSAS										1			1
MASSACHUSETTS						1							1
MICHIGAN		2	4	3	4	4				1	2		20
MINNESOTA				8	10	4			2				24
MONTANA			3			1		1	1				6
NEBRASKA		14	2	4	14	2				2			38
NEVADA	4							1	2				7
NEW JERSEY				2									2
NEW MEXICO		3		5		2		1					11
NORTH CAROLINA						2							2
NORTH DAKOTA					14	5							19
OHIO						1		1		1	1		4
OKLAHOMA						1	1			2			4
OREGON		10	2	24	11	77	7	6	4	4	6	1	152
TEXAS	33	26	30	34	22	250	88	124	167	390	170	57	1391
UTAH					2			1					3
VIRGINIA						1							1
WASHINGTON	11	16	21	58	28	152	8	12	12	13	2	2	335
WEST VIRGINIA							1		1				2
WYOMING			3	2	9	1				1			16
TOTAL	69	88	124	159	146	596	137	227	241	563	202	70	2622

October is the major departing month for students going to Arizona (30.7%) and Texas (28.0%). Both of these figures are well in excess of the overall figure for that month. By way of contrast, departures to northern States (e.g., Oregon and Washington) occur predominantly in the month of June with almost 50% of those students ultimately entering those States departing during that month.

Information concerning regional departures from the State of California are presented in Figure 8. As with migrant students entering California, all regions are involved with interstate departures. This movement is dominated, however, by Regions 3, 1, and 4, which account for approximately 60% of all departures. In terms of the grade levels of departing students, 11.8% were enrolled in grades 9-12. This proportion varies significantly across regions ranging from 23% of those students leaving Region 6 to 5.1% of those departing Region 7.

Summary

As has been indicated in the preceding section, the number of interstate students is a relatively small portion of the total California program. In all, some 2753 entered the State during 1977 and 2622 departed the State during the same year. Whether entering or leaving, a large number of other States were involved. Figures 9 through 20 present graphically the monthly interstate flows of migrant students for the 1977 calendar year.

FIGURE 8

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF MIGRANT STUDENTS DEPARTING CALIFORNIA IN 1977

SENDING REGION	ALABAMA	ARIZONA	ARKANSAS	COLORADO	FLORIDA	GEORGIA	IDAHO	ILLINOIS	INDIANA	KANSAS	MASSACHUSETTS	MICHIGAN	MINNESOTA	MONTANA	NEBRASKA	NEVADA	NEW JERSEY	NEW MEXICO	NORTH CAROLINA	NORTH DAKOTA	OHIO	OKLAHOMA	OREGON	TEXAS	UTAH	VIRGINIA	WASHINGTON	WEST VIRGINIA	WYOMING	TOTAL
REGION 1																														
K-6	2	87		4	5		1				1				1	1		1					5	247			9			364
7-8		15			1										1									57			1			75
9-12	1	15																						34			1			51
TOTAL	3	117		4	6		1				1				2	1		1					5	338			11			490
REGION 2																														
K-6		23	2	1	3		2						1	2				2					43	95		1	37			212
7-8		8	1	1									1	1									3	27			7			49
9-12		8			1								1																	
TOTAL		39	3	2	4		2						3	3				2					6	21			10			47
																							52	143		1	54			308
REGION 3																														
K-6		135			9	3	15		3			9	1		4	6		3					28	206	1		71	2		496
7-8		16			2		3																1	53			10			85
9-12		4					2																							
TOTAL		155			11	3	20		3			9	1		4	6		3					29	312	1		89	2		648
REGION 4																														
K-6		29		2	15		2	1	2	1			4	2	13			5			2		6	182			29		8	303
7-8		3			2		2		2					1	2								3	40			4		2	61
9-12		5		2	1										1					1			6	30			1		3	50
TOTAL		37		4	18		4	1	4	1			4	3	16			5		1	2		15	252			34		13	414
REGION 5																														
K-6		6	3	1	4		6					7	7		10					8		4	8	120			12		2	198
7-8																							1	28			1			30
9-12		1													2						1			29			2			35
TOTAL		7	3	1	4		6					7	7		12					8	1	4	9	177			15		2	263
REGION 6																														
K-6		25		1	2								1				2		2	1			4	10			23			71
7-8		4																						6			6			16
9-12		2											1							1				1			21			26
TOTAL		31		1	2								2				2		2	2			4	17			50			113
REGION 7																														
K-6		35			6		5														1		23	37			26			133
7-8		1																					5	10						16
9-12		2			1																		2	3						8
TOTAL		38			7		5														1		30	50			26			157
REGION 8																														
K-6		11	3	2			8					1	4		4					6			8	76	1		35			159
7-8			2	1			3						1							1				13	1		15		1	38
9-12		1	1		1		3						2							1				12			3			24
TOTAL		12	6	3	1		14					1	7		4					8			8	101	2		53		1	221
REGION 9																														
K-6												3												1			2			6
7-8					1																									1
9-12																											1			1
TOTAL					1							3												1			3			8
SUBTOTAL																														
K-6	2	351	8	11	44	3	39	1	5	1	1	20	18	4	32	7	2	11	2	15	3	4	125	974	2	1	244	2	10	1942
7-8		47	3	2	6		8		2				2	2	3					1			13	234	1		44		3	371
9-12	1	38	1	2	4		5						4		3					3	1		14	183			47		3	309
TOTAL	3	436	12	15	54	3	52	1	7	1	1	20	24	6	38	7	2	11	2	19	4	4	152	1391	3	1	335	2	16	2622

CALIFORNIA MIGRANT CHILD MOVEMENT
JANUARY, 1977

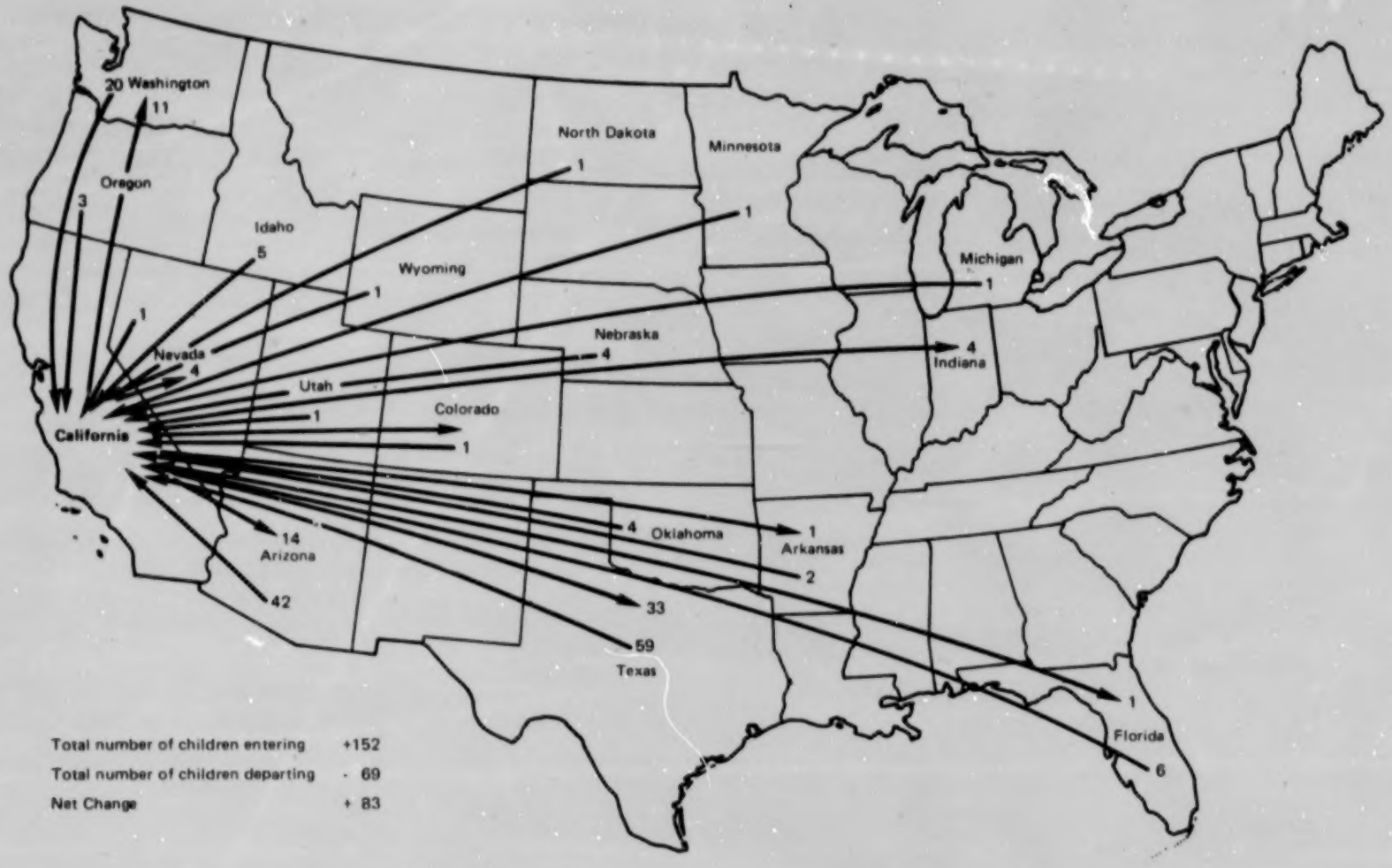


FIGURE 9

2-13

CALIFORNIA MIGRANT CHILD MOVEMENT
FEBRUARY, 1977

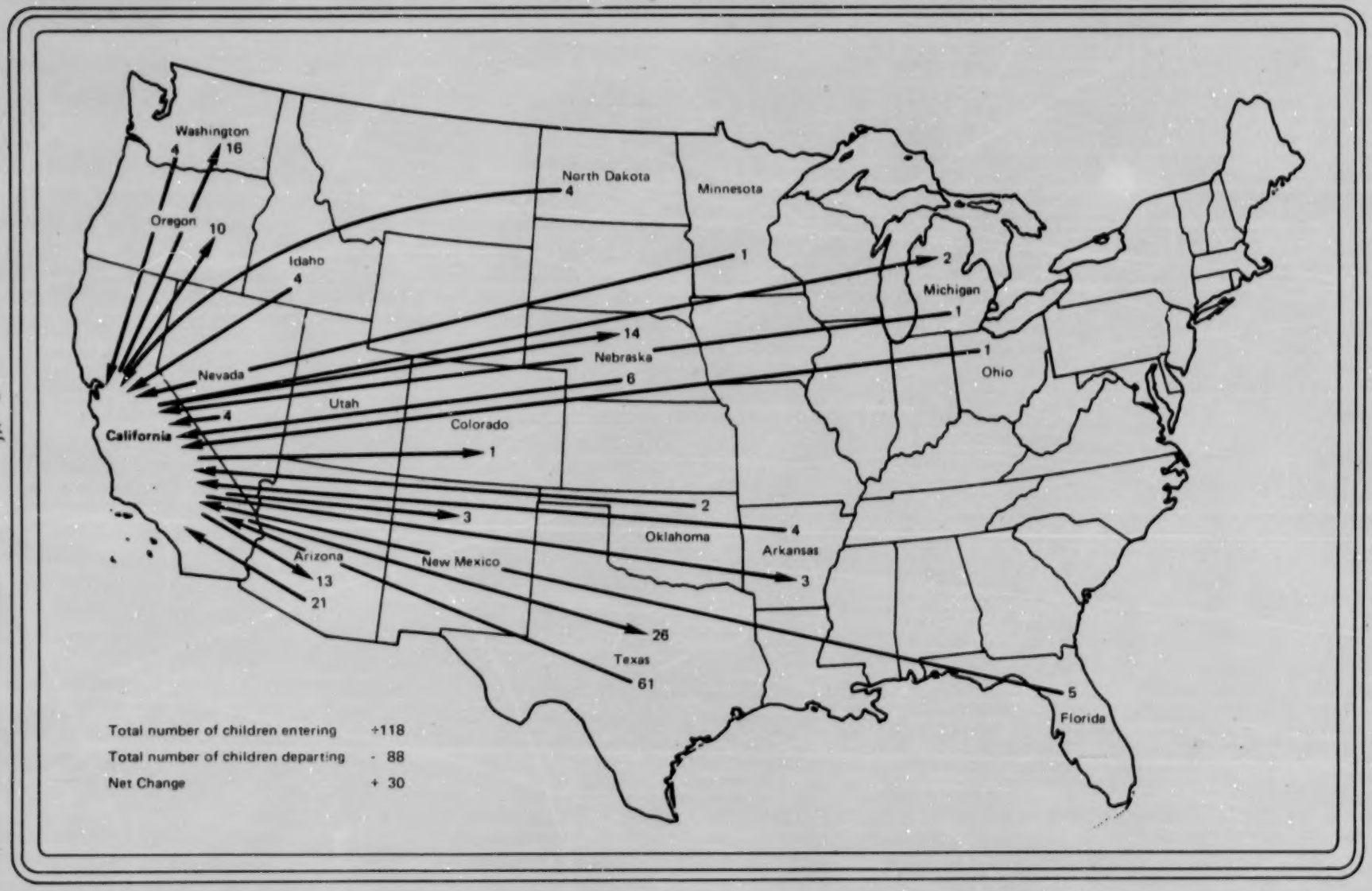


FIGURE 10

CALIFORNIA MIGRANT CHILD MOVEMENT
MARCH, 1977

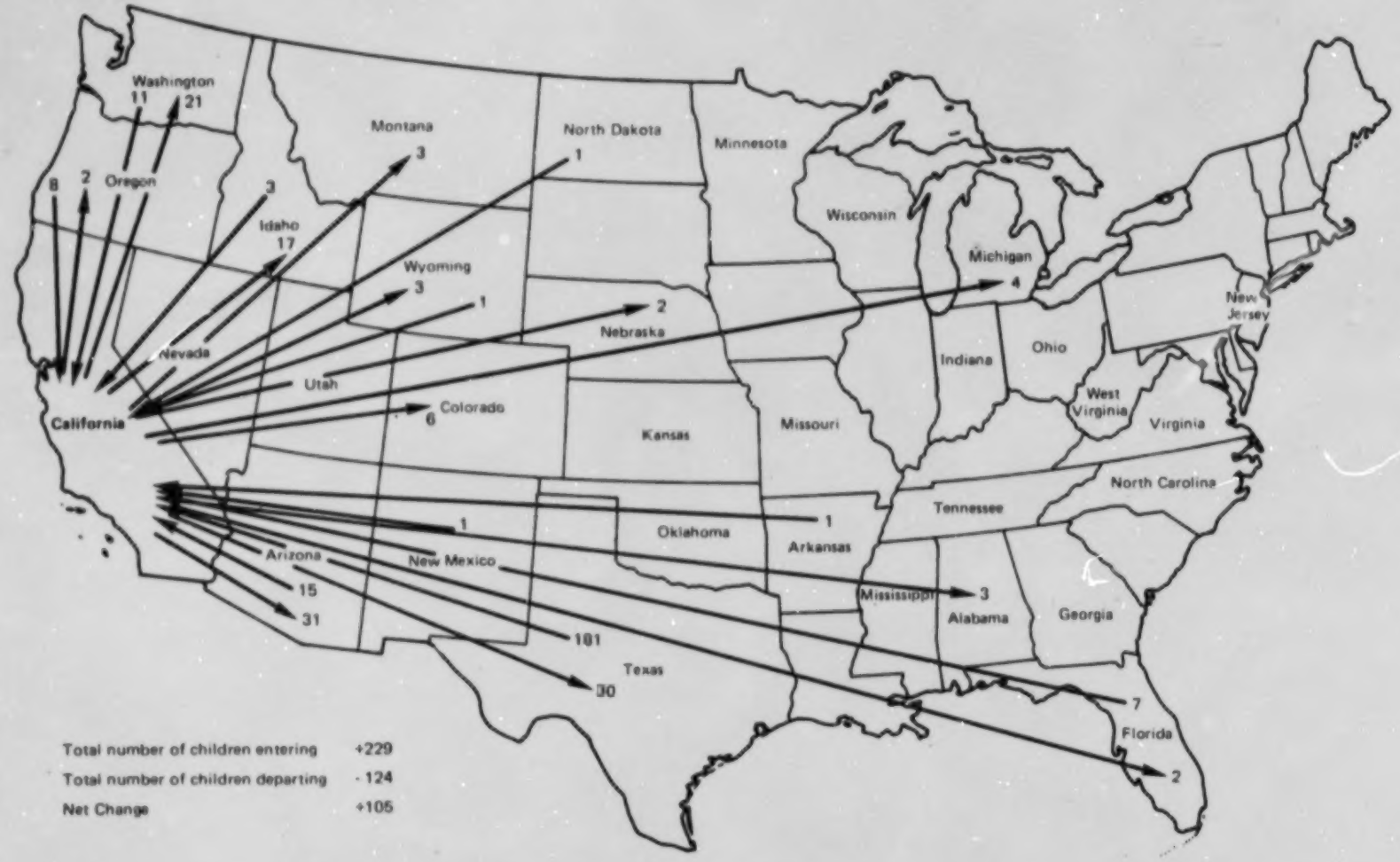


FIGURE 11

CALIFORNIA MIGRANT CHILD MOVEMENT
APRIL, 1977

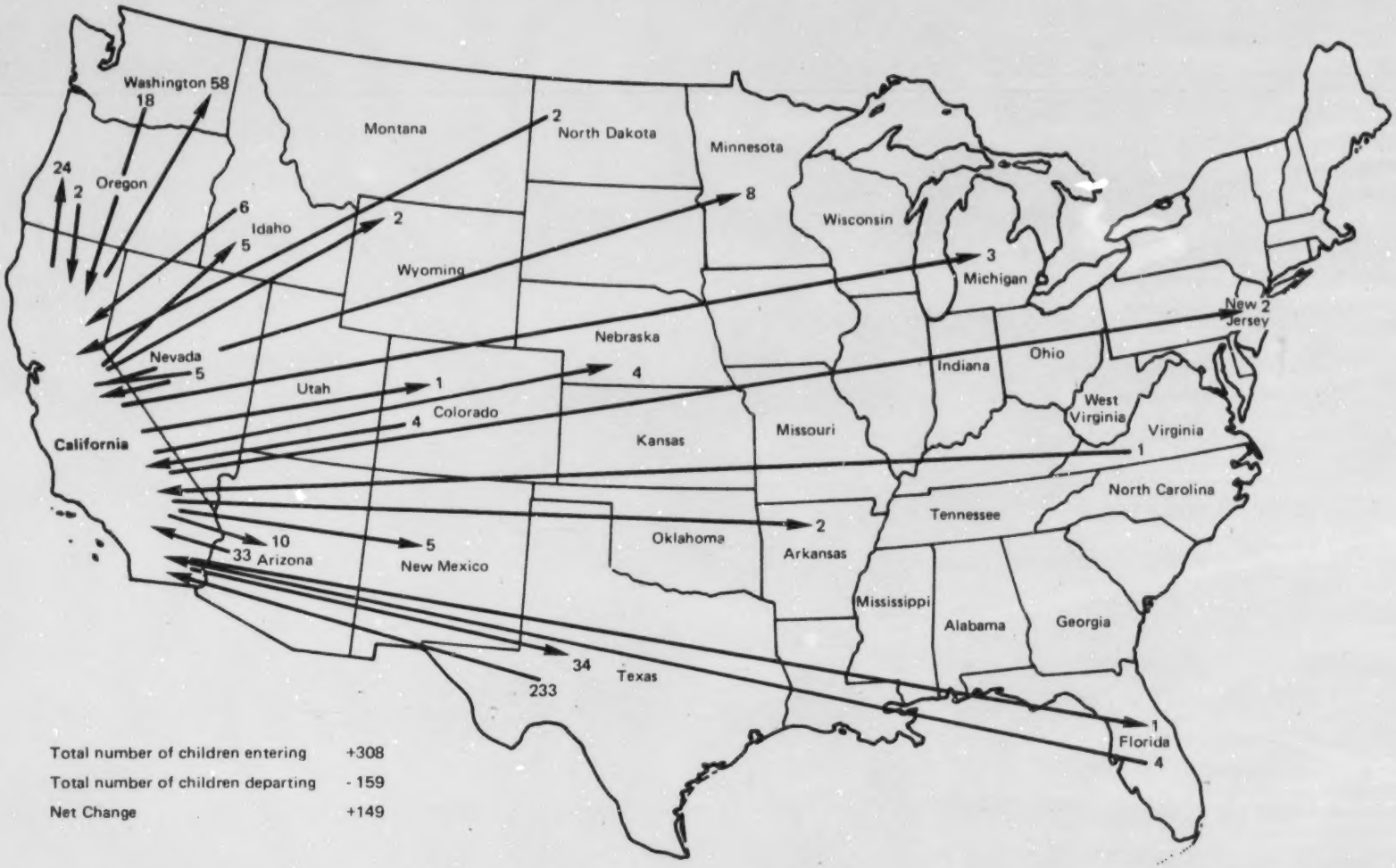
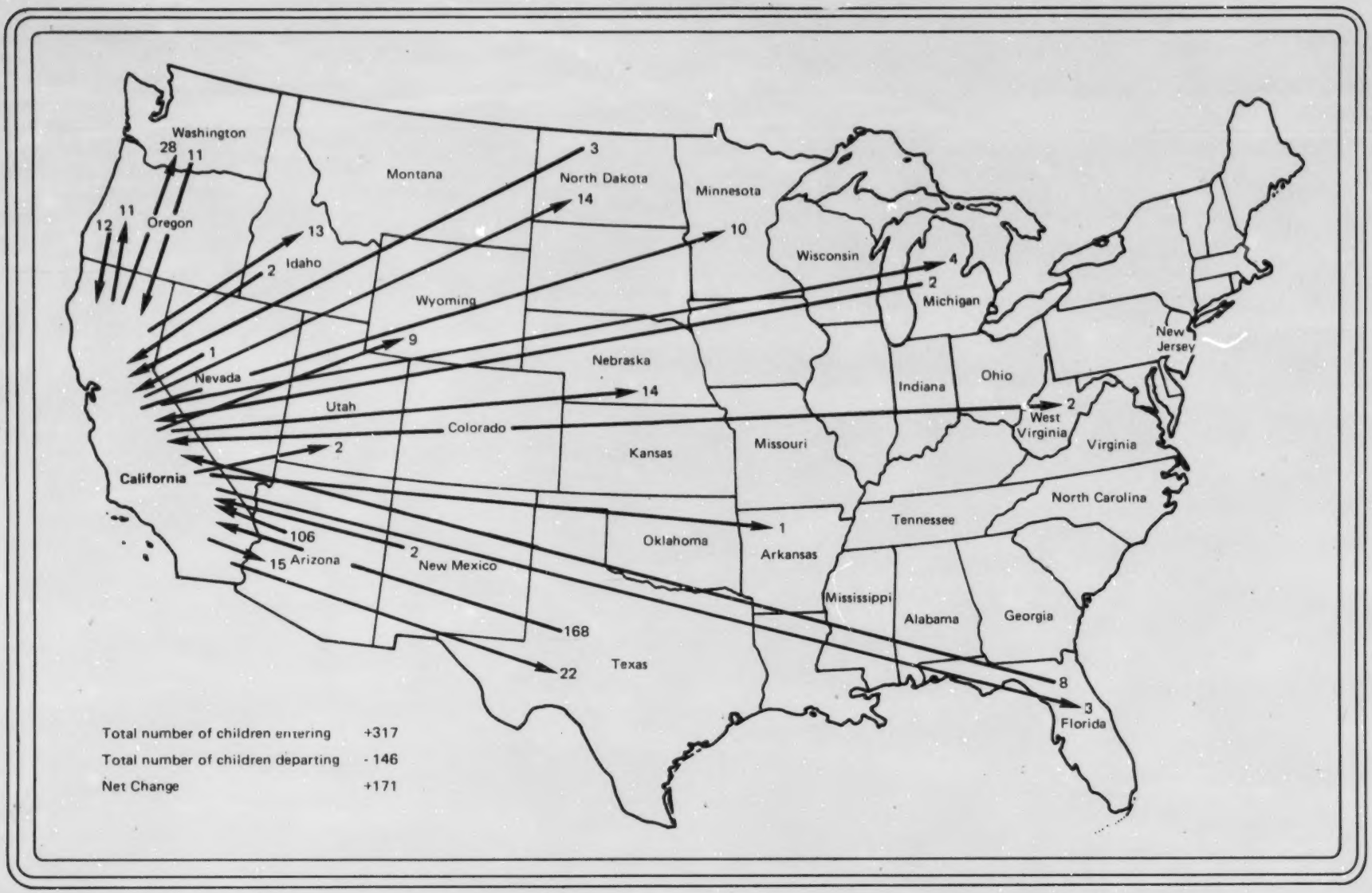


FIGURE 12

CALIFORNIA MIGRANT CHILD MOVEMENT
MAY, 1977



2-17

FIGURE 13

CALIFORNIA MIGRANT CHILD MOVEMENT
JUNE, 1977

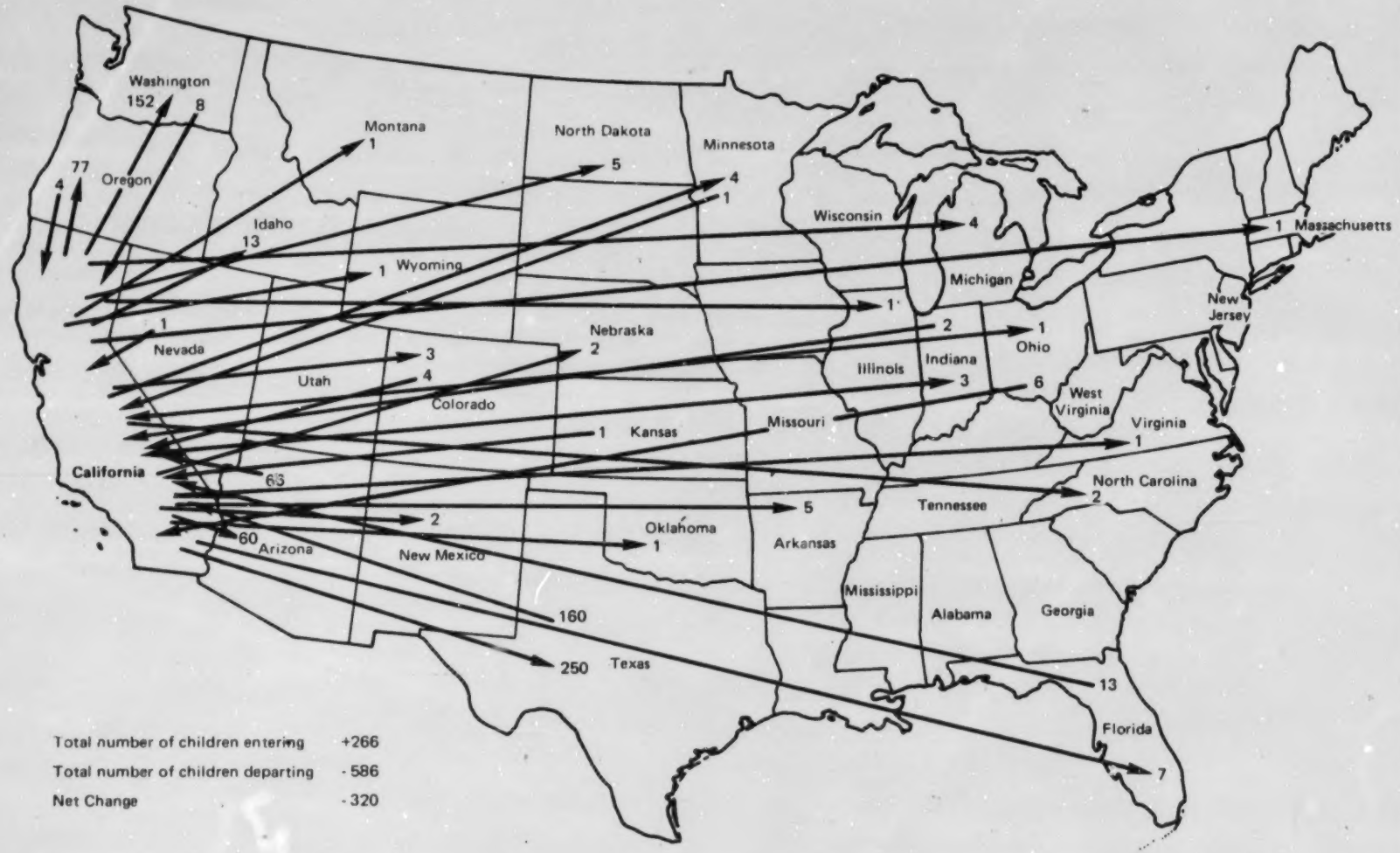


FIGURE 14

CALIFORNIA MIGRANT CHILD MOVEMENT
JULY, 1977

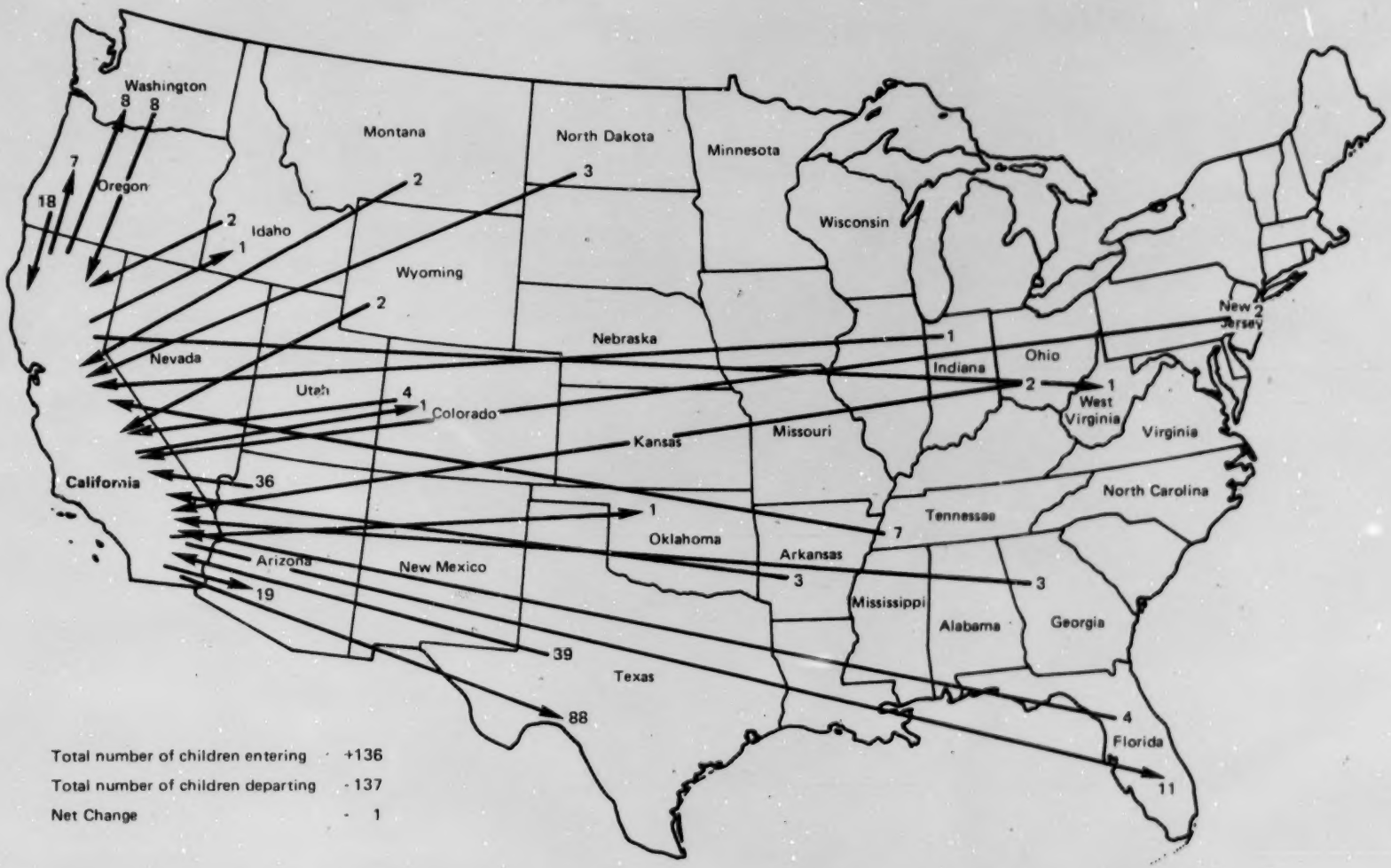


FIGURE 15

CALIFORNIA MIGRANT CHILD MOVEMENT
AUGUST, 1977

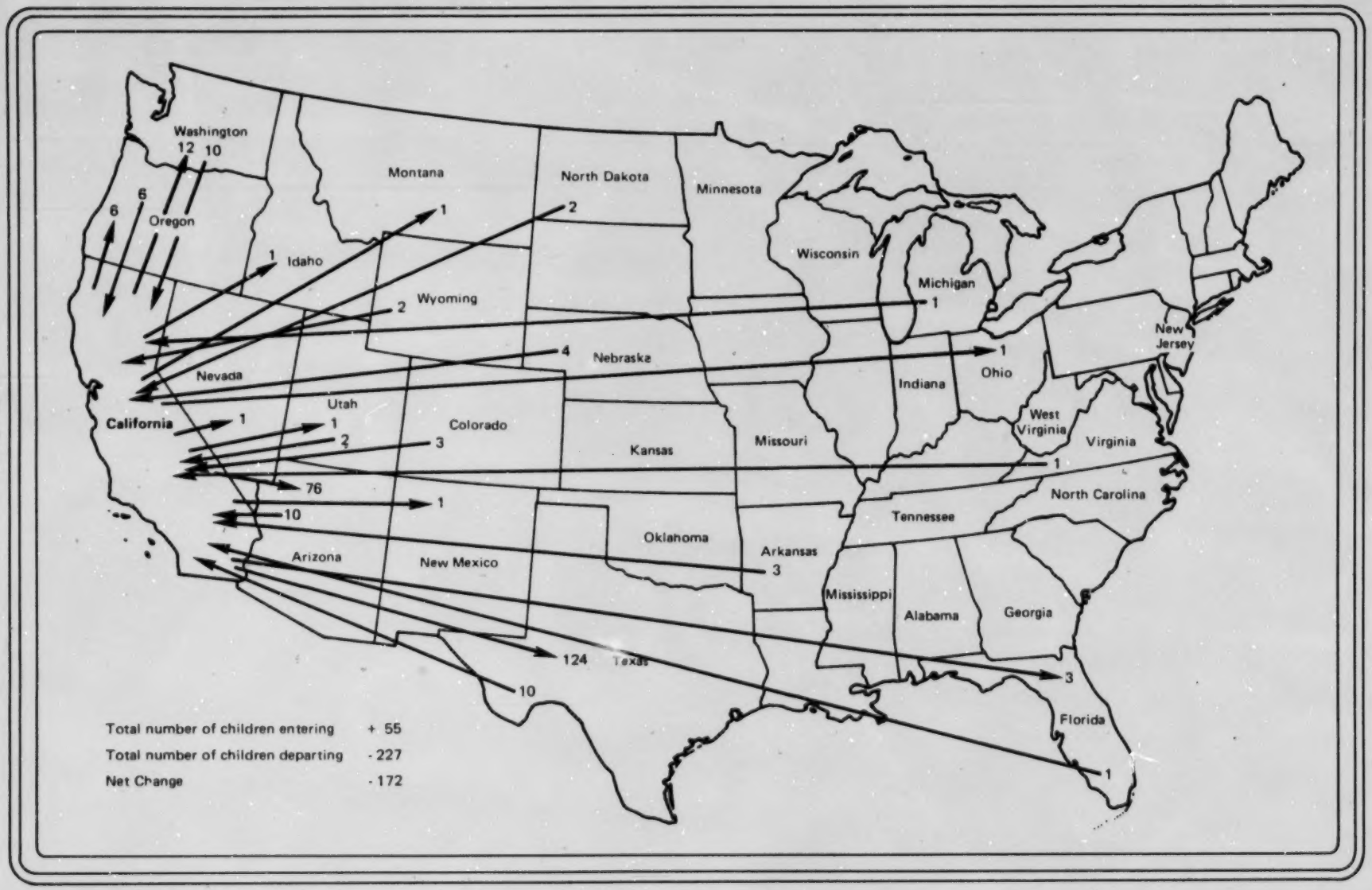


FIGURE 16

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CALIFORNIA MIGRANT CHILD MOVEMENT
SEPTEMBER, 1977

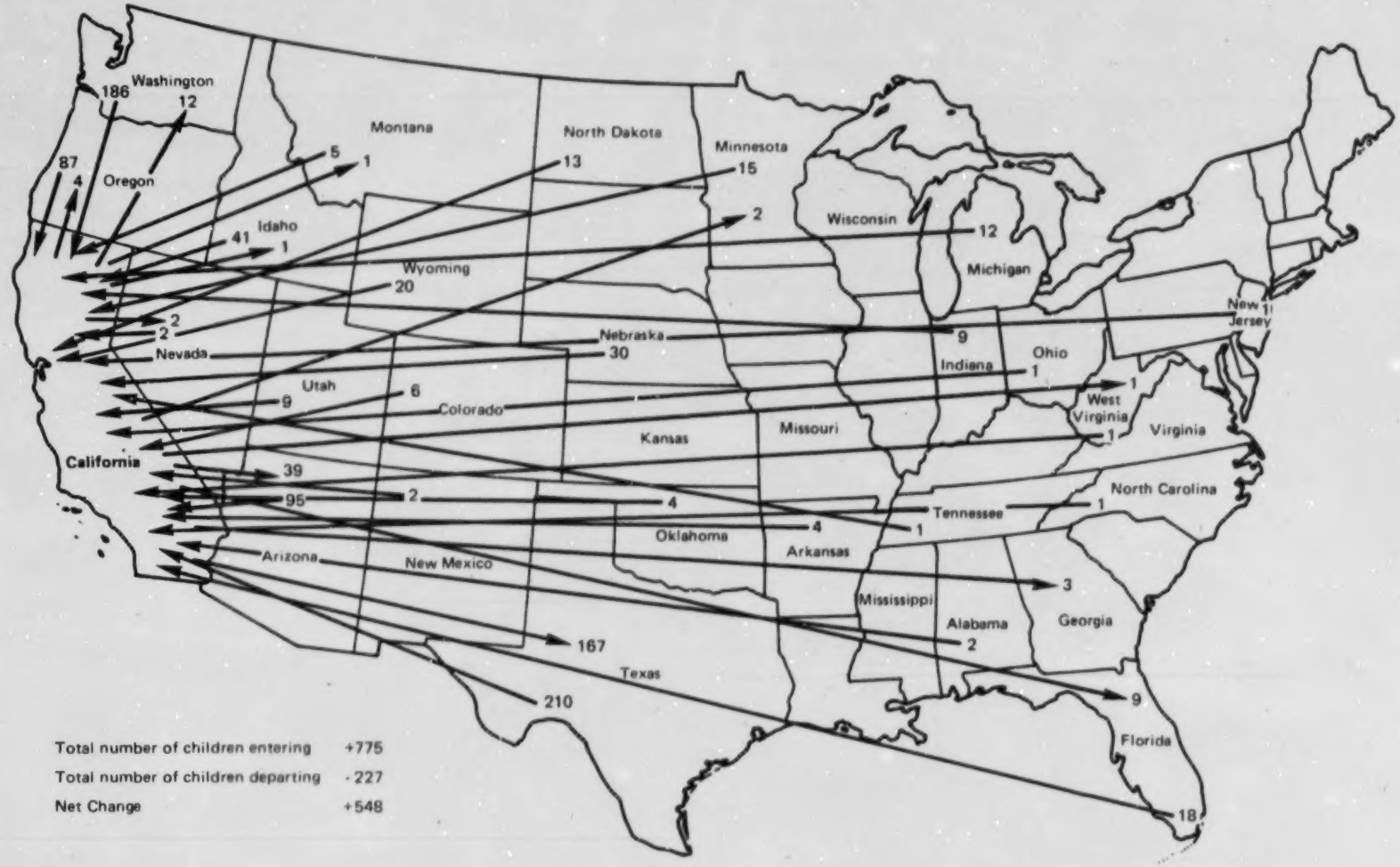

FIGURE 17

CALIFORNIA MIGRANT CHILD MOVEMENT
OCTOBER, 1977

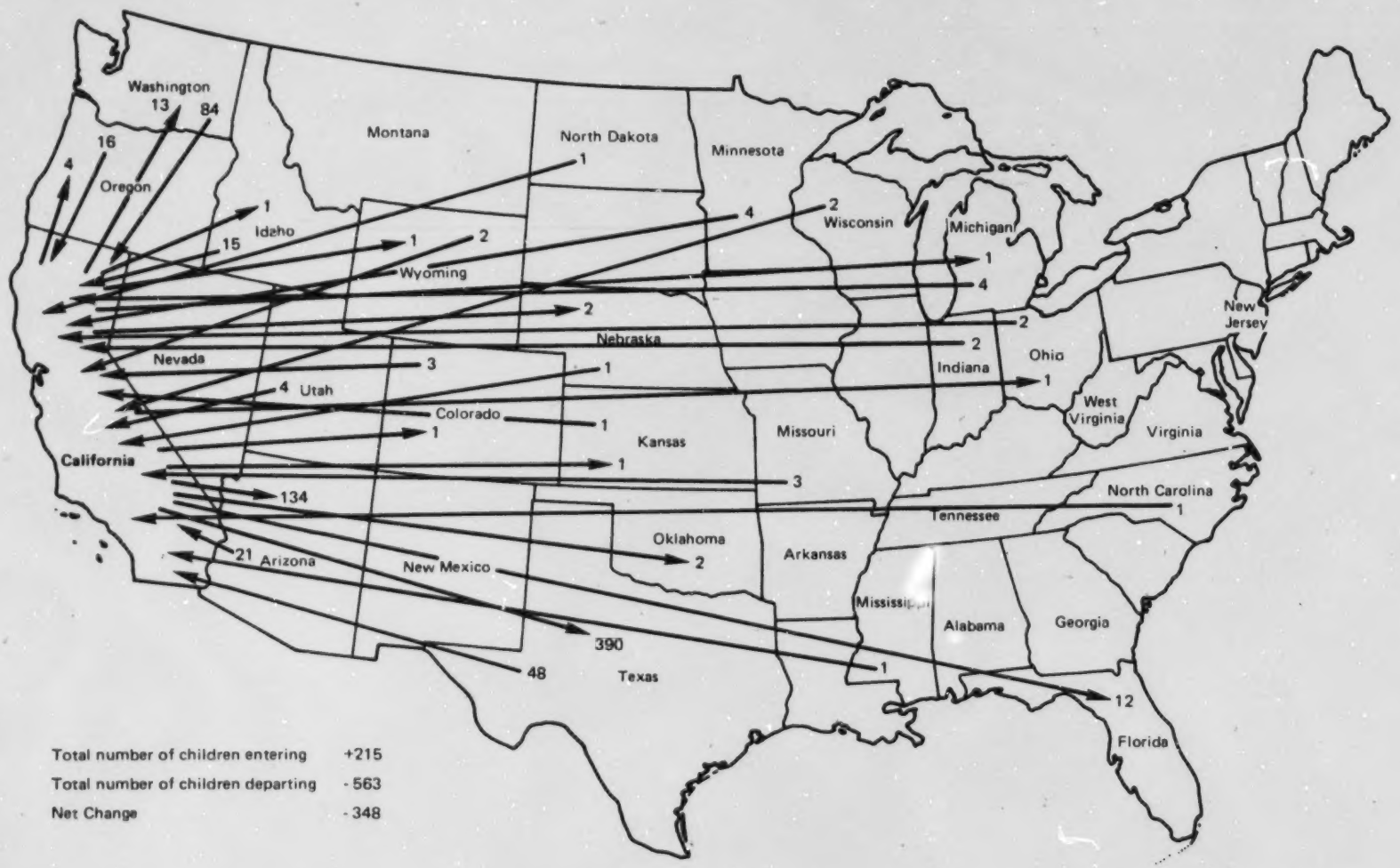

FIGURE 18

2-22

CALIFORNIA MIGRANT CHILD MOVEMENT
NOVEMBER, 1977

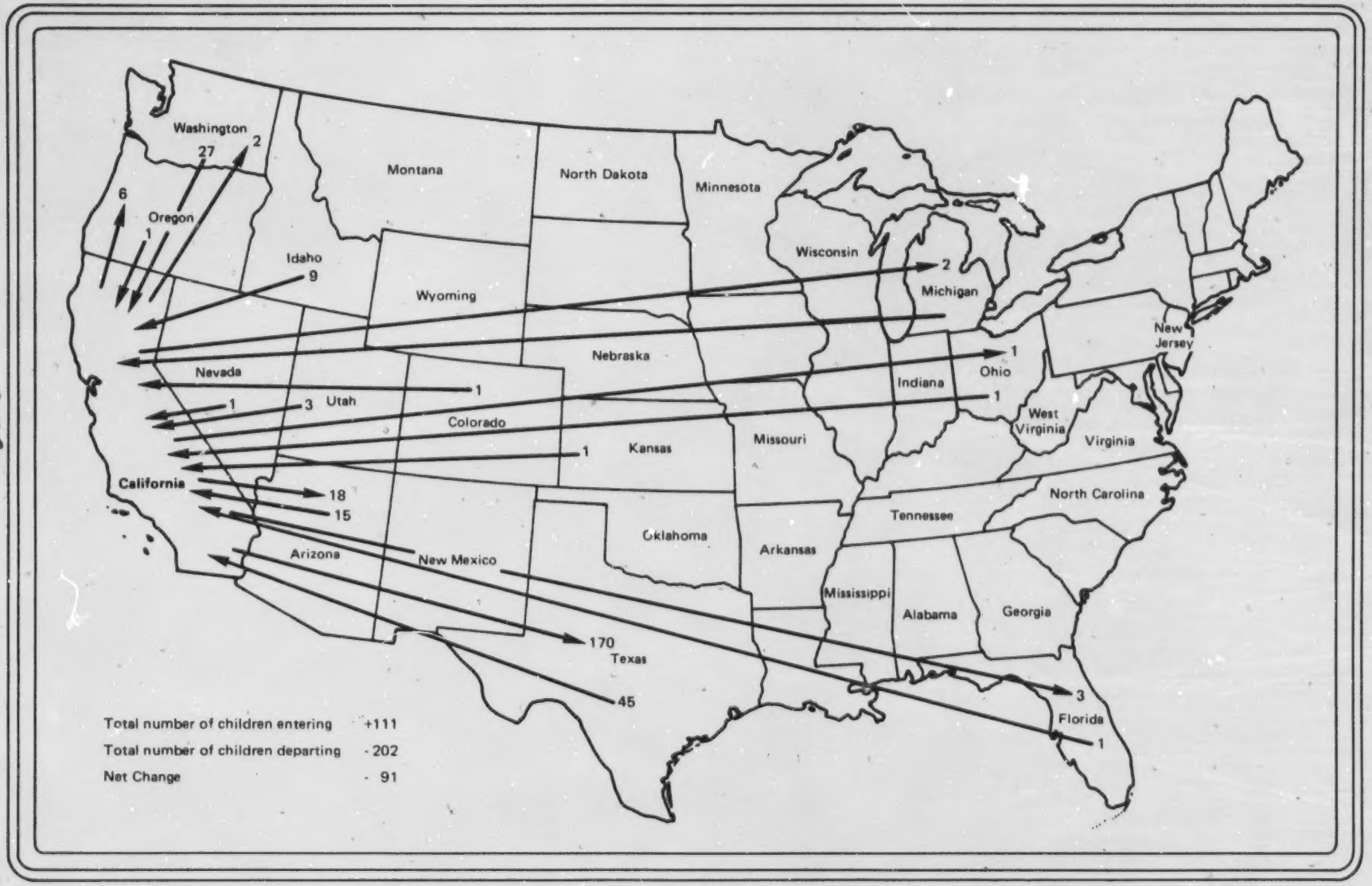

FIGURE 19

CALIFORNIA MIGRANT CHILD MOVEMENT
DECEMBER, 1977

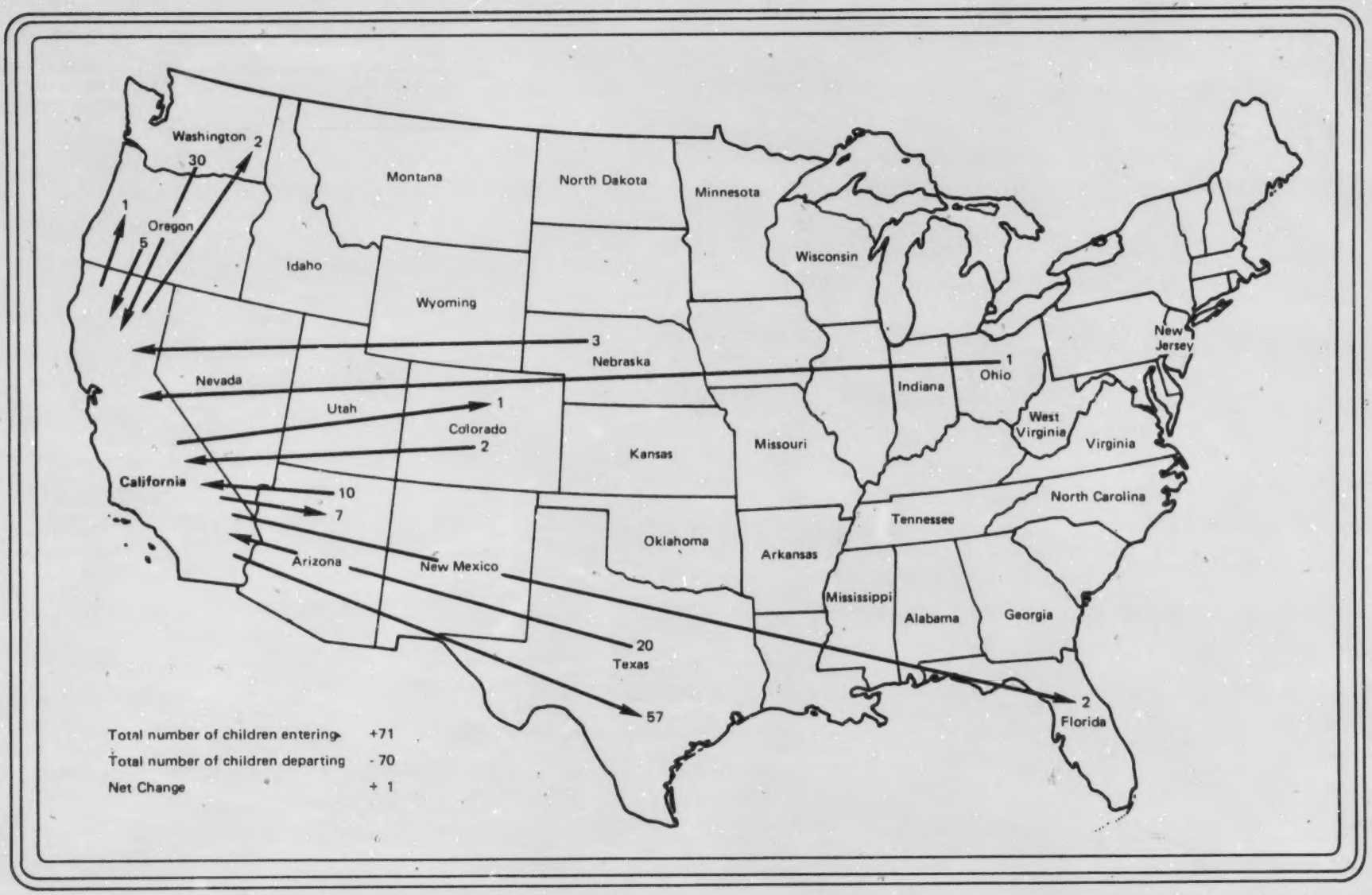

FIGURE 20

Intrastate Migration

Overview

As has been discussed previously, intrastate movements dominate the California migrant student scene. One conclusion of this study is that this dominance is much stronger than previously expected. Because of the unexpected number of intrastate movements, a special analysis of the movement patterns for 300 migrant students within the State of California was performed. The movement records were randomly selected with the records afforded the full protection of Public Law 93-380. Of the 300 records pulled, 62 students were classified as Type I migrant students (interstate agricultural) who had never registered in a school outside the State from the date of their first enrollment in the Migrant Student Record Transfer System. In some cases, this meant that the student had not registered in a school outside the State of California since 1970. For purposes of summary information provided by MSRTS, however, these students would all be recorded as interstate students because of the classification applied. A revision of the migrant status codes to reflect current mobility patterns would permit the MSRTS summary data to correspond to the information developed and reported in this document.

Frequency of Movement

In 1977, there were over 82,000 California migrant students identified and recorded in the MSRTS. The number of moves which

these students made during the year is shown in Figure 21. As may be seen, the predominant number of moves made by California children is none (i.e., either settled-out migrant children or those who participated in a migrant program in only one school). Overall, these students averaged 1.43 enrollments each (approximately the same number as that found in similar studies for Minnesota - 1.7 - and Virginia - 1.3). For those 24,335 who did move within the State of California, the frequency of movement was, again, relatively small. Over 60% of those students moved only one time within the State during the year. In all, those students who did move averaged 2.5 enrollments per child. Figure 22 provides a further breakdown of the number of migrant students within the State of California for whom no move was recorded in the MSRTS during 1977. As may be seen, there is a large number of these students within each of the regions in the State.

Patterns

The intrastate movement patterns for California's migrant students (and parents) follows what would be predicted by economic theory. Most of the movement tends to be within the region with interregional movement decreasing as the distance between regions increases. As may be seen in Figure 23, 91.8% of all intrastate movements for migrant students occurred within the regions. This overall average varied from 75.3% for Region 7 to 96.8% for Region 2. In only two cases, was there significant

FIGURE 21

NUMBER OF MIGRANT STUDENTS MOVING INDICATED NUMBER OF TIMES WITHIN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (PERCENTAGES)

NUMBER OF MOVES	1977	1976	1975
NONE	57704 (70.3%)	58875 (72.8%)	45200 (71.9%)
ONE	14831 (18.1%)	14659 (18.1%)	11892 (18.9%)
TWO	8222 (10.0%)	6292 (7.8%)	4803 (7.6%)
THREE	1051 (1.3%)	855 (1.1%)	748 (1.2%)
FOUR	200 (0.2%)	176 (0.2%)	180 (0.3%)
FIVE	31 (-)	41 (0.1%)	37 (0.1%)
TOTAL	82039	80898	62860

FIGURE 22

NUMBER OF MIGRANT STUDENTS WITH NO RECORDED MOVEMENTS IN 1977 BY REGION AND SCHOOLS ATTENDED

REGION	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
REGION 1	286	16233
REGION 2	287	6446
REGION 3	219	5381
REGION 4	169	8942
REGION 5	43	4227
REGION 6	41	4548
REGION 7	68	3151
REGION 8	93	5796
REGION 9	117	2980
TOTAL	1323	57704

FIGURE 23

INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF ALL MIGRANT STUDENTS
BY REGION IN CALIFORNIA IN 1977

RECEIVING REGIONS / SENDING REGIONS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8	REGION 9	TOTAL
REGION 1	7631	16	56	32	13	328	47	28	5	8156
REGION 2	21	5226	39	20	10	16	31	32	2	5397
REGION 3	67	50	7317	93	31	106	52	76	5	7797
REGION 4	31	3	110	3668	51	20	8	82		3973
REGION 5	16	1	19	25	1327	11	32	62		1493
REGION 6	347	14	73	24	19	3532	25	13	1	4048
REGION 7	34	16	47	16	29	27	831	104		1104
REGION 8	37	37	76	83	88	9	80	2113	1	2524
REGION 9	7	1	12	1		6	7	9	818	861
TOTAL	8191	5364	7749	3962	1568	4055	1113	2519	832	35353

NOTE: ONLY CHILDREN WHO ACTUALLY MOVED DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORTED IN THIS TABLE.

regional movement, from Region 7 to Region 8 (9.4%) and Region 6 to Region 1 (8.6%). Further detail of the intraregional movements are documented in the separate regional reports. In these reports, county by county movements within the State of California are recorded so that program personnel can determine more precisely the movements of the children with whom they work.

Figures 24, 25, and 26 provide a further breakdown and explanation of the intrastate movements of students according to their grade levels. One interesting observation from a review of these three tables is that high school students tend to remain more within the region than do primary or intermediate students. For students in grades 9-12, 94% of the movements were intraregional movements. This fact should provide an extra measure of benefit for these students because of the continuity of education which it affords.

FIGURE 24

INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANT STUDENTS,
GRADES K-6, IN CALIFORNIA IN 1977

SENDING REGIONS \ RECEIVING REGIONS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8	REGION 9	TOTAL
REGION 1	576[1]	10	45	30	11	269	36	21	5	6188
REGION 2	19	3719	28	15	8	11	30	22	2	3854
REGION 3	54	38	6441	70	26	74	51	60	3	6817
REGION 4	24	2	81	2268	35	15	7	57		2489
REGION 5	12		12	16	1154	7	29	48		1278
REGION 6	286	12	56	19	14	2498	22	10	1	2918
REGION 7	21	15	44	16	24	23	822	90		1055
REGION 8	24	27	57	60	44	4	69	1427	1	1713
REGION 9	7		11	1		5	7	8	531	570
TOTAL	6208	3823	6775	2495	1316	2906	1073	1743	543	26882

NOTE: ONLY CHILDREN WHO ACTUALLY MOVED DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORTED IN THIS TABLE.

FIGURE 25

INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANT STUDENTS,
GRADES 7-8, IN CALIFORNIA IN 1977

SENDING REGIONS \ RECEIVING REGIONS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8	REGION 9	TOTAL
REGION 1	1041	5	9	2		42	7	2		1108
REGION 2	1	756	8	3	1	2	1	6		778
REGION 3	11	8	584	11	3	15	1	7	1	641
REGION 4	5	1	16	811	12	3	1	17		866
REGION 5	2		5	8	126	2	3	11		157
REGION 6	45	1	8	3	1	340	2	3		403
REGION 7	7		1		4	3	7	13		35
REGION 8	8	7	7	18	16	5	11	362		434
REGION 9						1			136	137
TOTAL	1120	778	638	856	163	413	33	421	137	4559

NOTE: ONLY CHILDREN WHO ACTUALLY MOVED DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORTED IN THIS TABLE.

FIGURE 26

INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANT STUDENTS,
GRADES 9-12, IN CALIFORNIA IN 1977

RECEIVING REGIONS / SENDING REGIONS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8	REGION 9	TOTAL
REGION 1	829	1	2		2	17	4	5		860
REGION 2	1	751	3	2	1	3		4		765
REGION 3	2	4	292	12	2	17		9	1	339
REGION 4	2		13	589	4	2		8		618
REGION 5	2	1	2	1	47	2		3		58
REGION 6	16	1	9	2	4	694	1			727
REGION 7	6	1	2		1	1	2	1		14
REGION 8	5	3	12	5	28			324		377
REGION 9		1	1					1	151	154
TOTAL	863	763	336	611	89	736	7	355	152	3912

NOTE: ONLY CHILDREN WHO ACTUALLY MOVED DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORTED IN THIS TABLE.

CHAPTER 3

COMPARATIVE ANALYSES - 1975, 1976, AND 1977

Introduction

In this chapter, a summary of data for each of the three years, 1975, 1976, and 1977, is presented. While 1977 was the year of major focus for the study, data for previous years were provided to permit an evaluation of any trends that may be occurring within the State of California. As with the previous chapter, data will be presented separately for inter- and intrastate migrant students to facilitate a more thorough analysis of their movement patterns.

Interstate Migrant Students

Entering California

The number of migrant students entering California directly from other States has varied little over the past three years. As may be seen in Figure 27, the variance in the total number of students entering is small. While the totals have changed little, there has been some change in the distribution of students entering by grade level. In 1975, 69.7% of those students entering were in grades K-6. In 1976 and 1977, however, this figure has been 73.1% and 72.4%, respectively. Additionally, there has been both an absolute and a relative decrease in the number of interstate high school students entering California between 1975 and 1977.

FIGURE 27

NUMBER, ORIGIN, AND GRADE LEVELS OF MIGRANT STUDENTS ENTERING CALIFORNIA IN 1975, 1976, AND 1977

	1977				1976				1975			
STATE	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOTAL	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOTAL	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOTAL
ALABAMA	1		1	2								
ARIZONA	365	61	44	470	384	56	28	468	347	63	37	447
ARKANSAS	13	2	2	17	8	2		10	7	3	2	12
COLORADO	21	2	5	28	34	4		38	17	2		19
DELAWARE									1			1
FLORIDA	50	12	5	67	80	10	10	100	102	25	12	139
GEORGIA	3			3					1			1
IDAHO	58	17	12	87	70	13	14	97	35	5	9	49
ILLINOIS					1		1	2	1	1	1	3
INDIANA	9	4	1	14	5	1	1	7	14	1	4	19
KANSAS	3			3	7	1		8	3	2		5
KENTUCKY					2			2				
MICHIGAN	19	3	3	25	23	2	2	27	49	9	5	63
MINNESOTA	18	1	3	22	25	1	6	32	30	7	2	39
MISSISSIPPI	1			1								
MISSOURI	2	1		3					4			4
MONTANA	5		2	7	1		2	3	6	1	1	8
NEBRASKA	38	5	5	48	28	7	3	38	13	1		14
NEVADA	13	1	1	15	5			5				
NEW JERSEY	5			5	3	4		7	1			1
NEW MEXICO	3		2	5	12	2		14	14	3	1	18
NEW YORK					3			3				
NORTH CAROLINA	2			2	1			1	2			2
NORTH DAKOTA	27	1	2	30	12	3	2	17	15			15
OHIO	13		1	14	9			9	9		1	10
OKLAHOMA	8	1	1	10	4			4	1			1
OREGON	129	9	24	162	131	11	10	152	158	10	13	181
SOUTH CAROLINA											1	1
TENNESSEE	7	1		8	5	2	2	9				
TEXAS	837	215	182	1234	842	235	198	1275	846	262	257	1365
UTAH	16	3		19					5			5
VIRGINIA	2			2								
WASHINGTON	304	52	61	417	282	60	37	379	232	64	34	330
WEST VIRGINIA	3			3								
WISCONSIN	1		1	2	1			1	8			8
WYOMING	17	6	5	28	25	6	1	32	13	3		16
PUERTO RICO							1	1				
TOTAL	1993	397	363	2753	2003	420	318	2741	1934	462	380	2776

As with the total number of students entering California, the distribution by sending State has changed little also. The top four sending States for all three years (in order of the percentage of students provided to the California program) are Texas, Arizona, Washington, and Oregon. While these four States have not changed position, there have been some significant changes in the percent of students which arrive from the sending States. For instance, in 1975, almost 50% of the students entered from Texas, whereas in 1977, slightly less than 45% entered from that State. At the same time, Washington's percentage has increased from 11.9% to 15.1%. Other States with significant changes include Florida (decreasing from 5% to 2.4%), Idaho (increasing from 1.8% to 3.2%), Michigan and Minnesota (both of which decreased significantly), and Nebraska (which had an almost three-fold increase in student entrance).

Figures 28, 29, and 30 present a detailed description of the monthly entering patterns for California's interstate migrant students for the three years. While decreasing slightly since 1975, September has remained the number one month for migrant student enrollments. April and May are the second and third ranking months in terms of interstate migrant student enrollments and these months have been relatively equal with the exception of 1976.

The home base States of entering migrant students for the three years are presented in Figures 31 through 33. Throughout the three years, the top four home base States of Texas, California, Arizona, and Mexico have remained the same. There have

FIGURE 28

NUMBER AND ORIGIN OF MIGRANT STUDENTS
ENTERING CALIFORNIA IN 1977 BY MONTH

SENDING STATES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
ALABAMA									2				2
ARIZONA	42	21	15	33	106	66	36	10	95	21	15	10	470
ARKANSAS	2	4	1				3	3	4				17
COLORADO	1			4		4	4	3	6	3	1	2	28
FLORIDA	6	5	7	4	8	13	4	1	18		1		67
GEORGIA							3						3
IDAHO	5	4	3	6	2		2		41	15	9		87
INDIANA						2	1		9	2			14
KANSAS						1				1	1		3
MICHIGAN	1	1			2			1	12	4	4		25
MINNESOTA	1	1				1			15	4			22
MISSISSIPPI										1			1
MISSOURI										3			3
MONTANA							2		5				7
NEBRASKA	4	6						4	30	1		3	48
NEVADA	1	4		5	1	1			2		1		15
NEW JERSEY							2		1		2		5
NEW MEXICO			1		2				2				5
NORTH CAROLINA									1	1			2
NORTH DAKOTA	1	4	1	2	3		3	2	13	1			30
OHIO		1				6	2		1	2	1	1	14
OKLAHOMA	4	2							4				10
OREGON	3		8	2	12	4	18	6	87	16	1	5	162
TENNESSEE							7		1				8
TEXAS	59	61	181	233	168	160	39	10	210	48	45	20	1234
UTAH	1							2	9	4	3		19
VIRGINIA				1				1					2
WASHINGTON	20	4	11	18	11	8	8	10	186	84	27	30	417
WEST VIRGINIA					2				1				3
WISCONSIN										2			2
WYOMING	1		1				2	2	20	2			28
TOTAL	152	118	229	308	317	266	136	55	775	215	111	71	2753

FIGURE 29

NUMBER AND ORIGIN OF MIGRANT STUDENTS
ENTERING CALIFORNIA IN 1976 BY MONTH

SENDING STATES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
ARIZONA	33	11	40	44	166	39	24	6	64	17	18	6	468
ARKANSAS	5				1					2	2		10
COLORADO		1	1		1	3	6		17	4		5	38
FLORIDA	4	2	13	8	17	13	6	1	35			1	100
IDAHO	6	4					2	3	52	11	13	6	97
ILLINOIS				1					1				2
INDIANA				1		3	1				2		7
KANSAS		1		1					5		1		8
KENTUCKY	2												2
MICHIGAN	1			3	6	1		1	6	8		1	27
MINNESOTA						2		4	23	3			32
MONTANA	1								2				3
NEBRASKA				2			2		28	5	1		38
NEVADA					1				2			2	5
NEW JERSEY									5	2			7
NEW MEXICO						5			7		1	1	14
NEW YORK					2	1							3
NORTH CAROLINA									1				1
NORTH DAKOTA						1	1	3	11			1	17
OHIO								1	7		1		9
OKLAHOMA						1			3				4
OREGON	14	4	7	8	3		21	1	68	12	10	4	152
TENNESSEE					1	4			3	1			9
TEXAS	74	51	149	238	239	114	30	21	261	48	26	24	1275
WASHINGTON	15	9	22	11	12	6	4	11	171	44	62	12	379
WISCONSIN					1								1
WYOMING			3				3	1	23	2			32
PUERTO RICO									1				1
TOTAL	155	83	235	317	450	193	100	53	796	159	137	63	2741

FIGURE 30

NUMBER AND ORIGIN OF MIGRANT STUDENTS ENTERING CALIFORNIA IN 1975 BY MONTH

SENDING STATE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
ARIZONA	20	20	30	66	107	48	28		78	23	9	18	447
ARKANSAS			2	1		1			2	5	1		12
COLORADO	1	2		2				1	5	1	4	3	19
DELAWARE									1				1
FLORIDA	7	4	18	19	11	20	12	2	40	3		3	139
GEORGIA									1				1
IDAHO	6				1			2	30	1	7	2	49
ILLINOIS			2						1				3
INDIANA				2	1	1			10	5			19
KANSAS		4							1				5
MICHIGAN	1	1	6		8	1	2	1	33	6	1	3	63
MINNESOTA		2	1	1		3			30		2		39
MISSOURI	2		1							1			4
MONTANA				1			1		6				8
NEBRASKA									12	1		1	14
NEW JERSEY											1		1
NEW MEXICO	2		1	1	1	3	1		3	3	2	1	18
NORTH CAROLINA			1						1				2
NORTH DAKOTA	1				1	3			5	4		1	15
OHIO									10				10
OKLAHOMA									1				1
OREGON	9	6	6	9	7	4	13	9	73	18	17	10	181
SOUTH CAROLINA							1						1
TEXAS	101	82	161	235	191	146	23	15	321	27	41	22	1365
UTAH			1						4				5
WASHINGTON	18	11	14	1	7	7	4	6	135	47	53	27	330
WISCONSIN	1			1	1				4			1	8
WYOMING					1		2		8	3	2		16
TOTAL	169	132	244	339	337	237	87	36	815	148	140	92	2776

FIGURE 31

HOME BASE STATES OF MIGRANT STUDENTS
ENTERING CALIFORNIA IN 1977

HOME BASE STATE	GRADE LEVELS			
	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOTAL
ARIZONA	227	36	27	290
ARKANSAS	12	1		13
CALIFORNIA	745	128	148	1021
COLORADO	1			1
FLORIDA	27	7	1	35
IDAHO	9	1	1	11
INDIANA			1	1
KANSAS	1			1
MICHIGAN	4	1	2	7
MISSOURI	2	1		3
NEBRASKA	1	1		2
NEVADA	3			3
NEW JERSEY	3			3
NEW MEXICO	3		1	4
OKLAHOMA	5	1	2	8
OREGON	9	1	1	11
TEXAS	808	196	164	1168
UTAH	10	1		11
WASHINGTON	32	4	4	40
WYOMING	1	2	1	4
MEXICO	48	7	3	58
NOT REPORTED	42	9	7	58
TOTAL	1993	397	363	2753

FIGURE 32

HOME BASE STATES OF MIGRANT STUDENTS
ENTERING CALIFORNIA IN 1976

HOME BASE STATE	GRADE LEVELS			
	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOTAL
ARIZONA	244	31	20	295
ARKANSAS	13	1	1	15
CALIFORNIA	711	131	102	944
COLORADO	4			4
FLORIDA	16	3		19
IDAHO	21	3	1	25
KANSAS	2			2
MAINE	1			1
MICHIGAN	1		1	2
MINNESOTA	1			1
NEW JERSEY	2	3	1	6
NEW MEXICO	6	1		7
NORTH CAROLINA	1			1
OKLAHOMA	3			3
OREGON	11	3	1	15
TENNESSEE	1	1		2
TEXAS	846	225	180	1251
WASHINGTON	35	8	5	48
WYOMING	2			2
MEXICO	54	7	4	65
NOT REPORTED	28	3	2	33
TOTAL	2003	420	318	2741

FIGURE 33

HOME BASE STATES OF MIGRANT STUDENTS
ENTERING CALIFORNIA IN 1975

HOME BASE STATE	GRADE LEVELS			
	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOTAL
ALABAMA	1			1
ARIZONA	190	26	24	240
ARKANSAS	7	3	2	12
CALIFORNIA	661	138	95	894
COLORADO	3			3
FLORIDA	18	9	3	30
IDAHO	11	1		12
ILLINOIS	1			1
KANSAS	1			1
LOUISIANA	2			2
MAINE	4			4
MICHIGAN		1	2	3
MINNESOTA	2			2
MISSISSIPPI	1			1
MISSOURI	3	1		4
NEBRASKA	2			2
NEW JERSEY	2			2
NEW MEXICO	7			7
OHIO	1	1	1	3
OKLAHOMA	2	1		3
OREGON	30	7	2	39
TEXAS	844	261	243	1348
WASHINGTON	25	7	3	35
WISCONSIN	3			3
MEXICO	40	2	3	45
NOT REPORTED	73	4	2	79
TOTAL	1934	462	380	2776

been some significant changes, however, in the percent of students from the top two States. In 1975, students whose home bases were in Texas accounted for 48.6% of the total, while California's students accounted for 32.2% of the total. In 1976, these figures were 45.6% and 34.4%, respectively, and by 1977, the figures were 42.4% and 37.1%. As can be seen, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of interstate students entering California who claim California as their home base. This increase can work to both the students' and California's advantage in that students who are home based within the State will tend to be in the school systems for a longer period of time and, thus, can have more of their special needs met by the Migrant Education Program. In this light, special attention should, perhaps, be focused on high school students where the change in home base status has been even more dramatic. In 1975, 63.9% claimed a home base of Texas and 25% of high school students claimed California as home base. By 1976, the figures were 56.6% and 32.1%, respectively, and by 1977, they had changed to 45.2% and 40.8%, respectively. To the extent that these data may indicate a trend within the State, a special focus should be made towards the identification and recruitment of additional interstate migrant high school students who are home based within California.

Departing from California

Data for the number, destination, and grade levels of migrant students departing from California in 1975, 1976, and 1977

are presented in Figure 34. As may be seen, there has been a significant variance in the number of students who have left California and entered another migrant program over the three-year period of the study. Between 1975 and 1976, there was an 18.5% increase in departures, followed by a subsequent 14.6% decrease between 1976 and 1977. While the totals have not been consistent, there has been some consistency in the change in the proportion of the students departing by grade level. As may be seen in Figure 34, there has been a proportional increase in the number of departing students who are in grades K-6. This has changed from 68.8% in 1975 to 74.1% in 1977. This change, naturally, has been accompanied by a proportional decrease in both intermediate and high school student departure.

In the course of a year, California's migrant students enter almost every agricultural State in the nation. Figure 34 presents a summary of this departure information, indicating the States to which California's interstate migrant students directly moved. The four major destinations for these students are Texas, Arizona, Washington, and Oregon. As with entering data, there have been some changes in the proportions of movements to the several States, however. Texas, for instance, has decreased consistently from 59.1% in 1975 to 53.1% in 1977: On the other hand, Washington has increased steadily from 9.6% in 1975 to 12.8% of total destinations for California's students.

Monthly departure data for interstate migrant students is presented in Figures 35 through 37. In 1975, the leading month

FIGURE 34

NUMBER, DESTINATION, AND GRADE LEVELS OF MIGRANT STUDENTS DEPARTING CALIFORNIA IN 1975, 1976, AND 1977

	1977				1976				1975			
STATE	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOTAL	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOTAL	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOTAL
ALABAMA	2		1	3					1			1
ARIZONA	351	47	38	436	490	59	35	584	333	48	31	412
ARKANSAS	8	3	1	12	8	7	2	17	4	2	2	8
COLORADO	11	2	2	15	29	1	1	31	12	3		15
DELAWARE									1			1
FLORIDA	44	6	4	54	43	6	6	55	37	15	8	60
GEORGIA	3			3	1			1				
IDAHO	39	8	5	52	50	10	5	65	22	5	3	30
ILLINOIS	1			1	1			1				
INDIANA	5	2		7	3	1	2	6				
KANSAS	1			1	2			2				
LOUISIANA							1	1	2			2
MASSACHUSETTS	1			1	2			2				
MICHIGAN	20			20	12	1	6	19	28	7	3	38
MINNESOTA	18	2	4	24	27	2	6	35	18	4	1	23
MONTANA	4	2		6	3	1	2	6	3	1		4
NEBRASKA	32	3	3	38	20	5	1	26	12	1	1	14
NEVADA	7			7								
NEW JERSEY	2			2	4			4	1	1		2
NEW MEXICO	11			11	18	1		19	14	3	1	18
NEW YORK									1			1
NORTH CAROLINA	2			2					1			1
NORTH DAKOTA	15	1	3	19	7	3	3	13	15	1		16
OHIO			1	4	9	3	2	14	7			7
OKLAHOMA				4	11	1	1	13				
OREGON	125	13	14	152	95	5	6	106	115	12	10	137
SOUTH CAROLINA											1	1
TENNESSEE					2			2				
TEXAS	974	234	183	1391	1103	300	259	1662	971	300	261	1532
UTAH	2	1		3					1			1
VIRGINIA	1			1								
WASHINGTON	244	44	47	335	281	49	31	361	169	51	29	249
WEST VIRGINIA	2			2	2			2				
WISCONSIN									3			3
WYOMING	10	3	3	16	19	4		23	12	3		15
TOTAL	1942	371	309	2622	2242	459	369	3070	1783	457	351	2591

FIGURE 35

NUMBER AND DESTINATION OF MIGRANT STUDENTS DEPARTING CALIFORNIA IN 1977 BY MONTH

RECEIVING STATES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
ALABAMA			3										3
ARIZONA	14	13	31	10	15	60	19	76	39	134	18	7	436
ARKANSAS	1	3		2	1	5							12
COLORADO	1	1	6	1		3	1			1		1	15
FLORIDA	1		2	1	3	7	11	3	9	12	3	2	54
GEORGIA									3				3
IDAHO			17	5	13	13	1	1	1	1			52
ILLINOIS						1							1
INDIANA	4					3							7
KANSAS										1			1
MASSACHUSETTS						1							1
MICHIGAN		2	4	3	4	4				1	2		20
MINNESOTA				8	10	4			2				24
MONTANA			3			1		1	1				6
NEBRASKA		14	2	4	14	2				2			38
NEVADA	4							1	2				7
NEW JERSEY				2									2
NEW MEXICO		3		5		2		1					11
NORTH CAROLINA						2							2
NORTH DAKOTA					14	5							19
OHIO						1		1		1	1		4
OKLAHOMA						1	1			2			4
OREGON		10	2	24	11	77	7	6	4	4	6	1	152
TEXAS	33	26	30	34	22	250	88	124	167	390	170	57	1391
UTAH					2			1					3
VIRGINIA						1							1
WASHINGTON	11	16	21	58	28	152	8	12	12	13	2	2	335
WEST VIRGINIA							1		1				2
WYOMING			3	2	9	1				1			16
TOTAL	69	88	124	159	146	596	137	227	241	563	202	70	2622

FIGURE 36

NUMBER AND DESTINATION OF MIGRANT STUDENTS
DEPARTING CALIFORNIA IN 1976 BY MONTH

RECEIVING STATES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
ARIZONA	10	9	29	17	17	55	22	136	121	136	28	4	584
ARKANSAS	4			2		6		1		4			17
COLORADO	8		2		7	13				1			31
FLORIDA	2	1	1	6		2	8	6	9	16	2	2	55
GEORGIA						1							1
IDAHO	2		5	11	8	21	1	2	5	6	4		65
ILLINOIS						1							1
INDIANA					1	4		1					6
KANSAS									2				2
LOUISIANA			1										1
MASSACHUSETTS						2							2
MICHIGAN	2				7	5	1	1	3				19
MINNESOTA	1		1	9	6	15		2			1		35
MONTANA	2	2			2								6
NEBRASKA		2	1		9	7				6	1		26
NEW JERSEY				1	2	1							4
NEW MEXICO	1		1	1	6	5	2		2	1			19
NORTH DAKOTA				3	6	3	1						13
OHIO	1	6				2	3	1	1				14
OKLAHOMA			3			1				4	5		13
OREGON	5	2	3	11	5	63	3	2	1	5	2	4	106
TENNESSEE							1			1			2
TEXAS	49	28	22	16	27	252	123	165	211	493	167	109	1662
WASHINGTON	22	29	26	79	23	117	12	12	10	18	8	5	361
WEST VIRGINIA										2			2
WYOMING				1	18	4							23
TOTAL	109	79	95	157	144	580	177	329	365	693	218	124	3070

FIGURE 37

NUMBER AND DESTINATION OF MIGRANT STUDENTS
DEPARTING CALIFORNIA IN 1975 BY MONTH

RECEIVING STATE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
ALABAMA						1							1
ARIZONA	16	5	19	7	12	42	14	80	61	116	34	6	412
ARKANSAS		3				1		3			1		8
COLORADO	1		5		3	4			1	1			15
DELAWARE						1							1
FLORIDA	5	4	2			3		12	9	17	6	2	60
IDAHO		1	2	10	4	11				2			30
LOUISIANA							2						2
MICHIGAN					3	26	3	2		1	2	1	38
MINNESOTA				1	7	14				1			23
MONTANA						4							4
NEBRASKA	1	2	2		3				2	2	1	1	14
NEW JERSEY				1			1						2
NEW MEXICO		3	3	1		3	4		3	1			18
NEW YORK								1					1
NORTH CAROLINA						1							1
NORTH DAKOTA		1			5	8				1		1	16
OHIO		1			2	4							7
OREGON		1	2	7	6	89	4	6	4	6	3	9	137
SOUTH CAROLINA								1					1
TEXAS	23	33	27	26	29	308	74	136	105	517	169	85	1532
UTAH				1									1
WASHINGTON	13	24	22	40	24	57	11	5	8	27	11	7	249
WISCONSIN						1		2					3
WYOMING			3		7	5							15
TOTAL	59	78	87	94	105	583	113	248	193	692	227	112	2591

for departures was October with 26.7%. This has decreased steadily to 21.5% in 1977. By 1977, the leading departure month had become June. The remaining changes do not appear significant and are within the normal climatic variation that may be expected in agriculture.

Intrastate Migrant Students

Frequency of Movement

Throughout the report, reference has been made to the fact that intrastate movement was the dominant pattern for California's migrant students. This fact is again documented in Figure 38, where the frequency of intrastate movement is shown. As may be seen, the predominant number of moves for California's migrant students is zero. This has been consistent over the three years of the study. There are two potential causes for the numbers reported in Figure 38 being as high as indicated. First, some of the students, in fact, had no movement during the year and, second, some students may have moved from a project school in California to a nonproject school either in the State or outside of the State. Because the data on which this report is based are drawn from the MSRTS, those students who do not move to a project school would not be accounted for. Experience in the field indicates that this is not likely to be a high percentage of the total number of students, however. In terms of movement, there has been a mild increase in the number per child from 1.39 in 1975 to 1.43 in 1977. This increase is

FIGURE 38

NUMBER OF MIGRANT STUDENTS MOVING INDICATED NUMBER OF TIMES WITHIN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (PERCENTAGES)

NUMBER OF MOVES	1977	1976	1975
NONE	57704 (70.3%)	58875 (72.8%)	45200 (71.9%)
ONE	14831 (18.1%)	14659 (18.1%)	11892 (18.9%)
TWO	8222 (10.0%)	6292 (7.8%)	4803 (7.6%)
THREE	1051 (1.3%)	855 (1.1%)	748 (1.2%)
FOUR	200 (0.2%)	176 (0.2%)	180 (0.3%)
FIVE	31 (-)	41 (0.1%)	37 (0.1%)
TOTAL	82039	80898	62860

at this point, however, not significant and need have no direct impact on the California Migrant Education Program. Further data on the large number of migrant students with no recorded movements in the three years are presented in Figures 39 through 41.

Intrastate Patterns

The intrastate movement patterns for California's migrant students for 1975 through 1977 are presented in a series of 12 tables. Figures 42 through 45 present the data for 1977. The first three of these figures provide a detailed breakdown and explanation of the intrastate movements of students according to their grade levels. One interesting observation from a review of these three tables is that high school students tend to remain more within the region than do primary or intermediate students. For students in grades 9-12, 94% of the movements were intraregional movements as opposed to 91.6% for grades K-6. Figure 45 summarizes these data for all grade levels. As may be seen, of the more than 35,000 intrastate movements, 91.8% occurred within the individual regions, i.e., were intraregional. This overall average varied from 75.3% for Region 7 to 96.8% for Region 2. In only two cases was there significant interregional movement, from Region 7 to Region 8 (9.4%) and from Region 6 to Region 1 (8.6%).

Figures 46 through 49 present an overview of intrastate migrant student movement for 1976. As may be seen, there were

FIGURE 39

NUMBER OF MIGRANT STUDENTS WITH NO RECORDED MOVEMENTS IN 1977 BY REGION AND SCHOOLS ATTENDED

REGION	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
REGION 1	286	16233
REGION 2	287	6446
REGION 3	219	5381
REGION 4	169	8942
REGION 5	43	4227
REGION 6	41	4548
REGION 7	68	3151
REGION 8	93	5796
REGION 9	117	2980
TOTAL	1323	57704

FIGURE 40

NUMBER OF MIGRANT STUDENTS WITH NO RECORDED MOVEMENTS IN 1976 BY REGION AND SCHOOLS ATTENDED

REGION	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
REGION 1	279	15373
REGION 2	260	5882
REGION 3	210	5460
REGION 4	165	9004
REGION 5	43	4008
REGION 6	41	5004
REGION 7	69	3147
REGION 8	96	6424
REGION 9	94	4573
TOTAL	1257	58875

FIGURE 41

NUMBER OF MIGRANT STUDENTS WITH NO RECORDED MOVEMENTS IN 1975 BY REGION AND SCHOOLS ATTENDED

REGION	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
REGION 1	243	10731
REGION 2	217	5195
REGION 3	182	4006
REGION 4	159	7062
REGION 5	39	3156
REGION 6	39	4169
REGION 7	63	2294
REGION 8	88	4884
REGION 9	60	3703
TOTAL	1090	45200

FIGURE 42

INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANT STUDENTS,
GRADES K-6, IN CALIFORNIA IN 1977

SENDING REGIONS \ RECEIVING REGIONS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8	REGION 9	TOTAL
REGION 1	5761	10	45	30	11	269	36	21	5	6188
REGION 2	19	3719	28	15	8	11	30	22	2	3854
REGION 3	54	38	6441	70	26	74	51	60	3	6817
REGION 4	24	2	81	2268	35	15	7	57		2489
REGION 5	12		12	16	1154	7	29	48		1278
REGION 6	286	12	56	19	14	2498	22	10	1	2918
REGION 7	21	15	44	16	24	23	822	90		1055
REGION 8	24	27	57	60	44	4	69	1427	1	1713
REGION 9	7		11	1		5	7	8	531	570
TOTAL	6208	3823	6775	2495	1316	2906	1073	1743	543	26882

NOTE: ONLY CHILDREN WHO ACTUALLY MOVED DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORTED IN THIS TABLE

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FIGURE 43

INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANT STUDENTS,
GRADES 7-8, IN CALIFORNIA IN 1977

SENDING REGIONS \ RECEIVING REGIONS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8	REGION 9	TOTAL
REGION 1	1041	5	9	2		42	7	2		1108
REGION 2	1	756	8	3	1	2	1	6		778
REGION 3	11	8	584	11	3	15	1	7	1	641
REGION 4	5	1	16	811	12	3	1	17		866
REGION 5	2		5	8	126	2	3	11		157
REGION 6	45	1	8	3	1	340	2	3		403
REGION 7	7		1		4	3	7	13		35
REGION 8	8	7	7	18	16	5	11	362		434
REGION 9						1			136	137
TOTAL	1120	778	638	856	163	413	33	421	137	4559

NOTE: ONLY CHILDREN WHO ACTUALLY MOVED DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORTED IN THIS TABLE.

FIGURE 44

INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANT STUDENTS,
GRADES 9-12, IN CALIFORNIA IN 1977

SENDING REGIONS \ RECEIVING REGIONS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8	REGION 9	TOTAL
REGION 1	829	1	2		2	17	4	5		860
REGION 2	1	751	3	2	1	3		4		765
REGION 3	2	4	292	12	2	17		9	1	339
REGION 4	2		13	589	4	2		8		618
REGION 5	2	1	2	1	47	2		3		58
REGION 6	16	1	9	2	4	694	1			727
REGION 7	6	1	2		1	1	2	1		14
REGION 8	5	3	12	5	28			324		377
REGION 9		1	1					1	151	154
TOTAL	863	763	336	611	89	736	7	355	152	3912

NOTE: ONLY CHILDREN WHO ACTUALLY MOVED DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORTED IN THIS TABLE.

FIGURE 45

INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF ALL MIGRANT STUDENTS
BY REGION IN CALIFORNIA IN 1977

SENDING REGIONS \ RECEIVING REGIONS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8	REGION 9	TOTAL
REGION 1	7631	16	56	32	13	328	47	28	5	8156
REGION 2	21	5226	39	20	10	16	31	32	2	5397
REGION 3	67	50	7317	93	31	106	52	76	5	7797
REGION 4	31	3	110	3668	51	20	8	82		3973
REGION 5	16	1	19	25	1327	11	32	62		1493
REGION 6	347	14	73	24	19	3532	25	13	1	4048
REGION 7	34	16	47	16	29	27	831	104		1104
REGION 8	37	37	76	83	88	9	80	2113	1	2524
REGION 9	7	1	12	1		6	7	9	818	861
TOTAL	8191	5364	7749	3962	1568	4055	1113	2519	832	35353

NOTE: ONLY CHILDREN WHO ACTUALLY MOVED DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORTED IN THIS TABLE.

FIGURE 46

INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANT STUDENTS,
GRADES K-6, IN CALIFORNIA IN 1976

SENDING REGIONS \ RECEIVING REGIONS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8	REGION 9	TOTAL
REGION 1	3573	10	41	24	18	206	27	22	3	3924
REGION 2	9	3533	37	18		24	41	23	3	3688
REGION 3	29	29	5538	66	52	86	45	51	6	5902
REGION 4	30	12	57	1737	40	22	16	74		1988
REGION 5	7	5	16	29	1251	19	37	34		1398
REGION 6	185	16	87	13	14	1881	21	5	4	2226
REGION 7	23	31	50	12	30	23	769	54		992
REGION 8	25	18	60	37	55	7	67	872	1	1142
REGION 9	11	1	7	3		2	2		1004	1030
TOTAL	3892	3655	5893	1939	1460	2270	1025	1135	1021	22290

NOTE: ONLY CHILDREN WHO ACTUALLY MOVED DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORTED IN THIS TABLE.

FIGURE 47

INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANT STUDENTS,
GRADES 7-8, IN CALIFORNIA IN 1976

SENDING REGIONS \ RECEIVING REGIONS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8	REGION 9	TOTAL
REGION 1	1090	2	4	8	1	38	4	6	3	1156
REGION 2	4	816	6	9		4		10	1	850
REGION 3	4	4	398	15	4	7	2	13		447
REGION 4	9	7	15	754	4	5	3	10		807
REGION 5	1	1	2	11	94	2	1	10		122
REGION 6	38	4	9	2	2	256		7		318
REGION 7	6		2	4	1		8	15		36
REGION 8	4	8	13	5	7	3	16	402		458
REGION 9	3		1						205	209
TOTAL	1159	842	450	808	113	315	34	473	209	4403

NOTE: ONLY CHILDREN WHO ACTUALLY MOVED DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORTED IN THIS TABLE.

FIGURE 48

INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANT STUDENTS,
GRADES 9-12, IN CALIFORNIA IN 1976

SENDING REGIONS \ RECEIVING REGIONS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8	REGION 9	TOTAL
REGION 1	890		2			22	7	6	2	929
REGION 2	1	758	5	8		4	1	3	1	781
REGION 3	2	5	318	2	2	18		8	2	357
REGION 4	7	8	2	598	2	3		13		633
REGION 5	1	1		3	31	3		4		43
REGION 6	20	2	20	3	1	477		1		524
REGION 7	6	2	1			2	3			14
REGION 8	4	7	8	6	7			357		389
REGION 9	4		3						177	184
TOTAL	935	783	359	620	43	529	11	392	182	3854

NOTE: ONLY CHILDREN WHO ACTUALLY MOVED DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORTED IN THIS TABLE.

FIGURE 49

INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF ALL MIGRANT STUDENTS
BY REGION IN CALIFORNIA IN 1976

SENDING REGIONS \ RECEIVING REGIONS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8	REGION 9	TOTAL
REGION 1	5553	12	47	32	19	266	38	34	8	6009
REGION 2	14	5107	48	35		32	42	36	5	5319
REGION 3	35	38	6254	83	58	111	47	72	8	6706
REGION 4	46	27	74	3089	46	30	19	97		3428
REGION 5	9	7	18	43	1376	24	38	48		1563
REGION 6	243	22	116	18	17	2614	21	13	4	3068
REGION 7	35	33	53	16	31	25	780	69		1042
REGION 8	33	33	81	48	69	10	83	1631	1	1989
REGION 9	18	1	11	3		2	2		1386	1423
TOTAL	5986	5280	6702	3367	1616	3114	1070	2000	1412	30547

NOTE: ONLY CHILDREN WHO ACTUALLY MOVED DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORTED IN THIS TABLE.

over 30,000 intrastate migrant student movements in 1976. Of that total, the majority were, of course, students in grades K-6. A similar pattern may be seen for 1975. Data on movements for that year are shown in Figures 50 through 53. In 1975, fewer than 25,000 intrastate migrant students were identified. Between the two years, therefore, there was a 24% increase in intrastate migrant student movements.

While the data presented in Figures 42 through 53 may appear to be overwhelming due to the sheer magnitude of numbers, one interesting statistic may be identified. Figure 54 presents an evaluation of the change in migrant student mobility between the years 1975 and 1977. As may be seen in this figure, in 1975, only 88% of all intrastate migrant student movements occurred within a given region. In 1977, however, this figure had increased to 92%. A similar statistic may be seen for intrastate migrant students in grades 9-12. As has been previously mentioned, these students tend to be somewhat less mobile than younger students. As such, in 1975, slightly over 90% of the movements occurred within a given region, whereas by 1977, over 94% of the movements occurred within the same region. Further analysis of the reduced mobility patterns identified in this report should be undertaken at the local level in order to determine the extent to which students are remaining within their home districts for longer periods of time and, thus, can be reached more directly and effectively by the Migrant Education Program.

FIGURE 50

INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANT STUDENTS,
GRADES K-6, IN CALIFORNIA IN 1975

SENDING REGIONS \ RECEIVING REGIONS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8	REGION 9	TOTAL
REGION 1	4020	14	38	24	12	209	41	20	1	4379
REGION 2	20	2377	44	20	15	20	40	43	3	2582
REGION 3	31	38	4895	59	37	101	67	57	2	5287
REGION 4	29	22	59	1808	34	25	9	49		2035
REGION 5	22	8	46	44	846	16	31	39		1052
REGION 6	181	12	63	25	17	547	7	6	1	859
REGION 7	26	33	57	10	42	9	785	49		1011
REGION 8	13	25	39	41	58	9	47	750		982
REGION 9								3	25	28
TOTAL	4342	2529	5241	2031	1061	936	1027	1016	32	18215

NOTE: ONLY CHILDREN WHO ACTUALLY MOVED DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORTED IN THIS TABLE.

FIGURE 51

INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANT STUDENTS,
GRADES 7-8, IN CALIFORNIA IN 1975

SENDING REGIONS \ RECEIVING REGIONS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8	REGION 9	TOTAL
REGION 1	860	2	6	9		44	5	8		934
REGION 2	2	553	5	4	1	5	1	18		589
REGION 3	8	6	389	15		16	3	14		451
REGION 4	9	6	21	455	3	5		9		508
REGION 5	2	3		7	60	1	3	15		91
REGION 6	47	4	15	9	1	41		8		125
REGION 7	3	1	4	3	4	1	10	8		34
REGION 8	6	11	9	11	10	3	5	264	1	320
REGION 9									4	4
TOTAL	937	586	449	513	79	116	27	344	5	3056

NOTE: ONLY CHILDREN WHO ACTUALLY MOVED DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORTED IN THIS TABLE.

FIGURE 52

INTRASTATE MOVEMENTS OF MIGRANT STUDENTS,
GRADES 9-12, IN CALIFORNIA IN 1975

SENDING REGIONS \ RECEIVING REGIONS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8	REGION 9	TOTAL
REGION 1	835	2	6	8	1	33	7	7		899
REGION 2	3	613	1	10	2	6		7		642
REGION 3	7	18	312	6	1	28	2	7		381
REGION 4	5	8	5	622	1	1	3	6		651
REGION 5	5	2		6	28	1		7		49
REGION 6	38	6	23	4	2	267		2		342
REGION 7	5	1	3	1	1		10	1		22
REGION 8	4	6	3	1	3		1	339		357
REGION 9									2	2
TOTAL	902	656	353	658	39	336	23	376	2	3345

NOTE: ONLY CHILDREN WHO ACTUALLY MOVED DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORT IN THIS TABLE.

FIGURE 53

INTRASTATE MOVEMENTS OF ALL MIGRANT STUDENTS
BY REGION IN CALIFORNIA IN 1975

RECEIVING REGIONS / SENDING REGIONS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7	REGION 8	REGION 9	TOTAL
REGION 1	5715	18	50	41	13	286	53	35	1	6212
REGION 2	25	3543	50	34	18	31	41	68	3	3813
REGION 3	46	62	5596	80	38	145	72	78	2	6119
REGION 4	43	36	85	2885	38	31	12	64		3194
REGION 5	29	13	46	57	934	18	34	61		1192
REGION 6	266	22	101	38	20	855	7	16	1	1326
REGION 7	34	35	64	14	47	10	805	58		1067
REGION 8	23	42	51	53	71	12	53	1353	1	1659
REGION 9								3	31	34
TOTAL	6181	3771	6043	3202	1179	1388	1077	1736	39	24616

NOTE: ONLY CHILDREN WHO ACTUALLY MOVED DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORTED IN THIS TABLE.

FIGURE 54

CHANGE IN MIGRANT STUDENT MOBILITY

MOBILITY FACTOR	1977	1976	1975
ALL STUDENTS			
TOTAL NUMBER OF INTRASTATE STUDENT MOVEMENTS	35353	30547	24616
NUMBER OF INTRASTATE MOVEMENTS WITHIN A REGION	32463	27790	21717
PERCENT OF INTRASTATE MOVEMENTS WITHIN A REGION	91.83	90.97	88.22
GRADES 9-12			
TOTAL NUMBER OF INTRASTATE STUDENT MOVEMENTS	3912	3854	3345
NUMBER OF INTRASTATE MOVEMENTS WITHIN A REGION	3679	3609	3028
PERCENT OF INTRASTATE MOVEMENTS WITHIN A REGION	94.04	93.64	90.52

CHAPTER 4

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The major findings of this Migrant Student Movement Study for the State of California are:

- The vast majority of California's migrant students are intrastate students. For 1977, there were 2,753 interstate migrant student entries, 2,622 interstate migrant student departures, and 35,353 intrastate movements.
- The migrant status codes which identify migrant students by their type of movement are highly inaccurate and in need of a thorough updating.
- The major States involved with California's interstate migrant students are Texas, Arizona, Washington, and Oregon. At present, Texas is decreasing in relative numbers, although it is still the dominant sending and receiving State. Washington, by way of contrast, is increasing steadily.
- The distances travelled by interstate migrant students and their families may be decreasing. Within the past three years, there has been a significant decrease in the number of entries from the upper Great Lakes States (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin), and a significant increase in entries from Central States

(Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wyoming). In terms of departure, there has also been an increase in travel to nearby States (Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington). It is possible that these changes are a result of the significant increase in transportation costs faced by migrant workers.

- An increasing number of interstate migrant students who enter California idenfity this State as their home base State. Overall, there was a 14% increase in this between 1975 and 1977 and, at the high school level, there was a 56% increase in the same three-year period.
- Migrant students move relatively infrequently within the State of California. On average, there were 1.4 moves per child in 1977, with a large number of migrant student records showing no movement within that year.
- There appears to be a decrease in the amount of movement within the State. This decrease was identified in the apparent increase in the number of students with no reported movement in the past year, and an increase in the percentage of intraregional movements.
- Most intrastate movement is also intraregional movement. At present, over 90% of all intrastate movements are this type.
- Most intraregional movement is intracounty movement. Typically, 85% of all movements within a region do not cross a county line.

- The frequency of intrastate movement tends to decrease with increasing grade levels.
- The problem faced by California's migrant students appears not to be one of continuity of educational services but one of interruption.

Recommendations

Based on the data collected and analyzed in this study, the following recommendations are made:

- The quality of the data presently inputted to the MSRTS should be reviewed by aides. Status codes should be reviewed and updated to reflect the present migrant status of each student. Finally, the MSRTS data should be evaluated in terms of the new MIDAS system to make certain that it will provide the information that is necessary.
- Two separate program emphases are required -- one for students who are relatively mobile and a second for students who do not travel beyond the immediate area.
- Because of the relatively few movements each migrant child makes in California, a system should be developed to assist students to make up for time missed. Information transfer would appear to be second in importance.
- A system should be devised that will assist county and regional personnel in identifying in advance migrant student departures where possible. Special emphasis

should be placed on the identification of students who tend to move to nonproject schools.

- A special evaluation should be conducted of migrant student movement to and from Mexico. Mexico, of course, is not in the MSRTS system, so movement to and from that country cannot be directly identified. With information that is presently available, however, it would be possible to make estimates of the flows of students to and from that country. With 58 students identifying Mexico as their home base in 1977, and with the number of students who are participating in the Pajaro Valley-Gomez Farias Project, it is obvious that a significant number of students cross the border annually.
- A review should be made of the relatively high number of students with no movements identified through MSRTS records. A determination should be made as to whether these students are settled-out migrant students or whether the students move to nonproject schools during the year. If the latter case is true and the students move to schools within the State, action should be taken to develop new projects to meet the student needs. If the students move to schools outside the State, cooperative efforts should be made with those States to identify and recruit the students and involve them in those States' programs.

- The data contained in this report should be evaluated in detail at the local level. One person from each region should be assigned the responsibility of reviewing the data presented on a county-by-county basis to identify consistent patterns. Through the careful use of this data, more effective communication linkages may be developed among the counties and regions within the State in an effort to make certain that migrant students are even more effectively served than is presently the case.

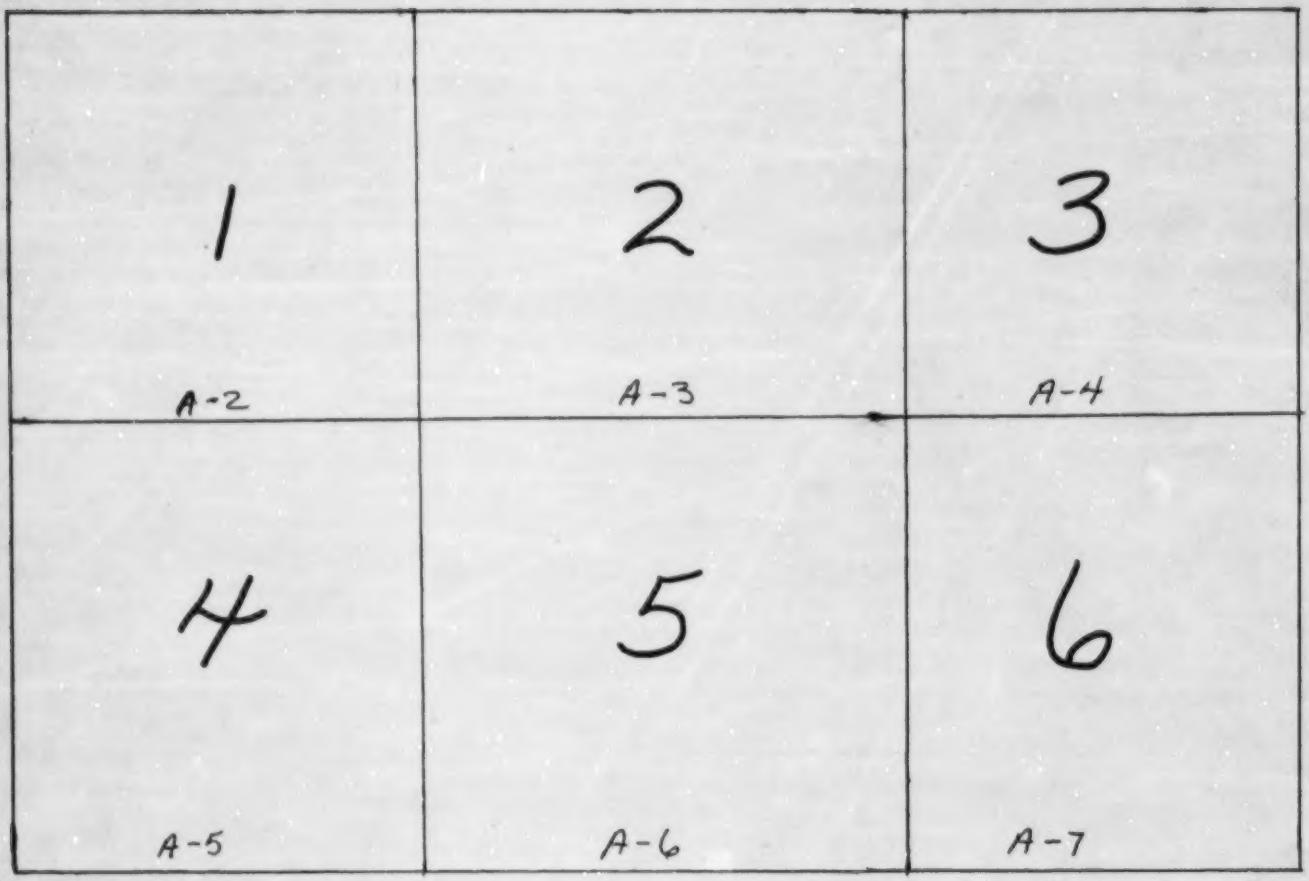
This report was prepared for the California Migrant Education Program by D. A. LEWIS ASSOCIATES, INC., a research, consulting, and publishing company. The firm has performed client assignments for federal agencies, over twenty states, and private organizations, including such research as comprehensive needs assessments for migrant education in two States, analysis of the movements of migrant students for eight States, evaluation of the educational and economic impact of preschool day care centers, two separate benefits analyses of the Migrant Student Record Transfer System, management studies for three federal agencies, and State and regional migrant program evaluations for several States. In addition to its research activities, the firm has developed manuals and other publications including The Migrant Educator, the national news publication for educators of migrant children, and the Migrant Administrator's Management Guide.

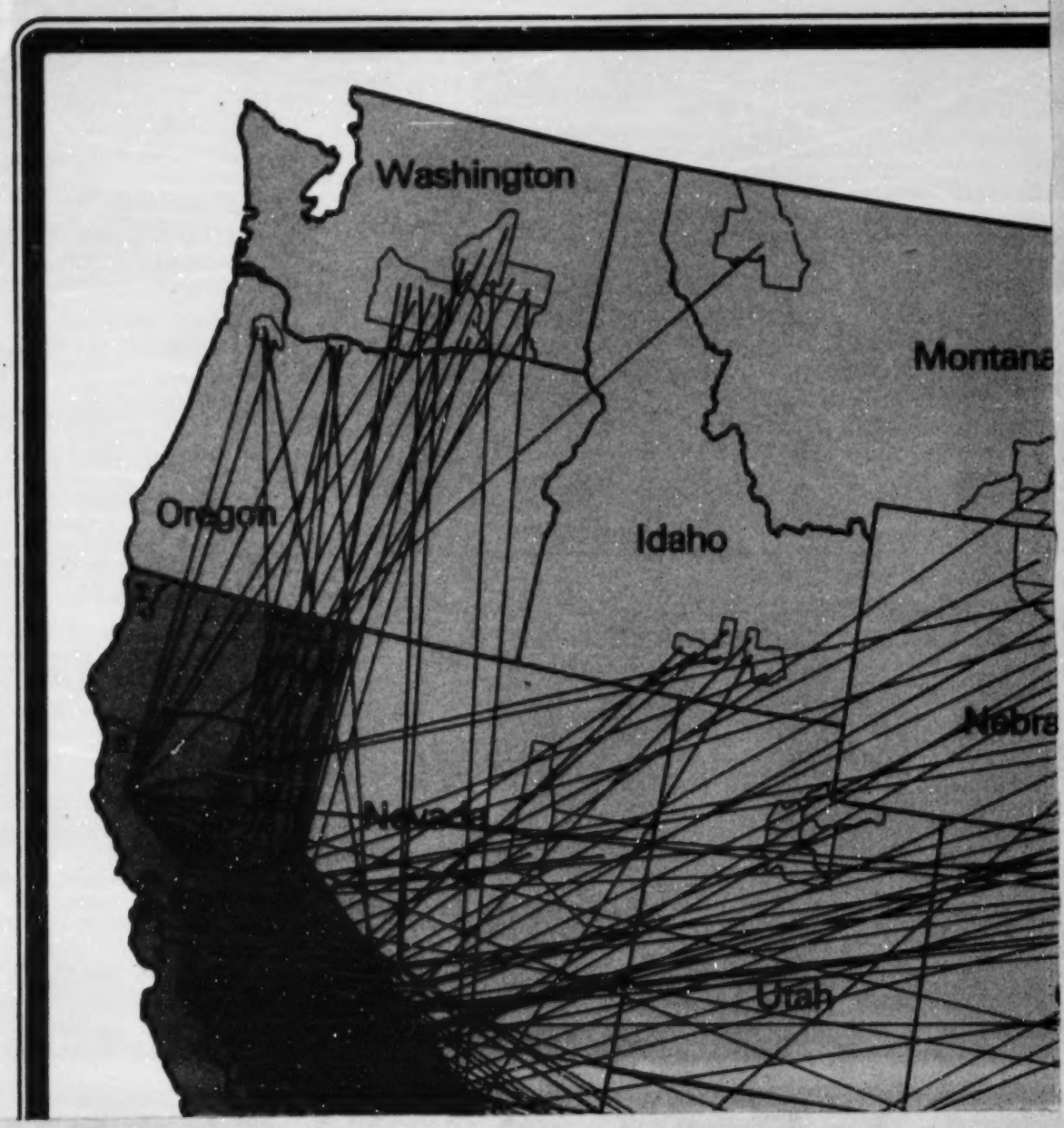
The principal author of this report is BENJAMIN G. DAVIS, Director of Evaluation and Economic Studies for D. A. Lewis Associates, Inc. Mr. Davis has an extensive background in economic analysis and social program evaluation. His professional specialty is in the economics of human resources with experience in the areas of educational program evaluation, manpower projections and analyses, cost-effectiveness analysis, and management systems evaluation. In addition to the present volume, Mr. Davis has authored publications for the United Nations; the National Center for Educational Statistics, USOE; and the Federal Technical Assistance Team.

Appendix

MAPS

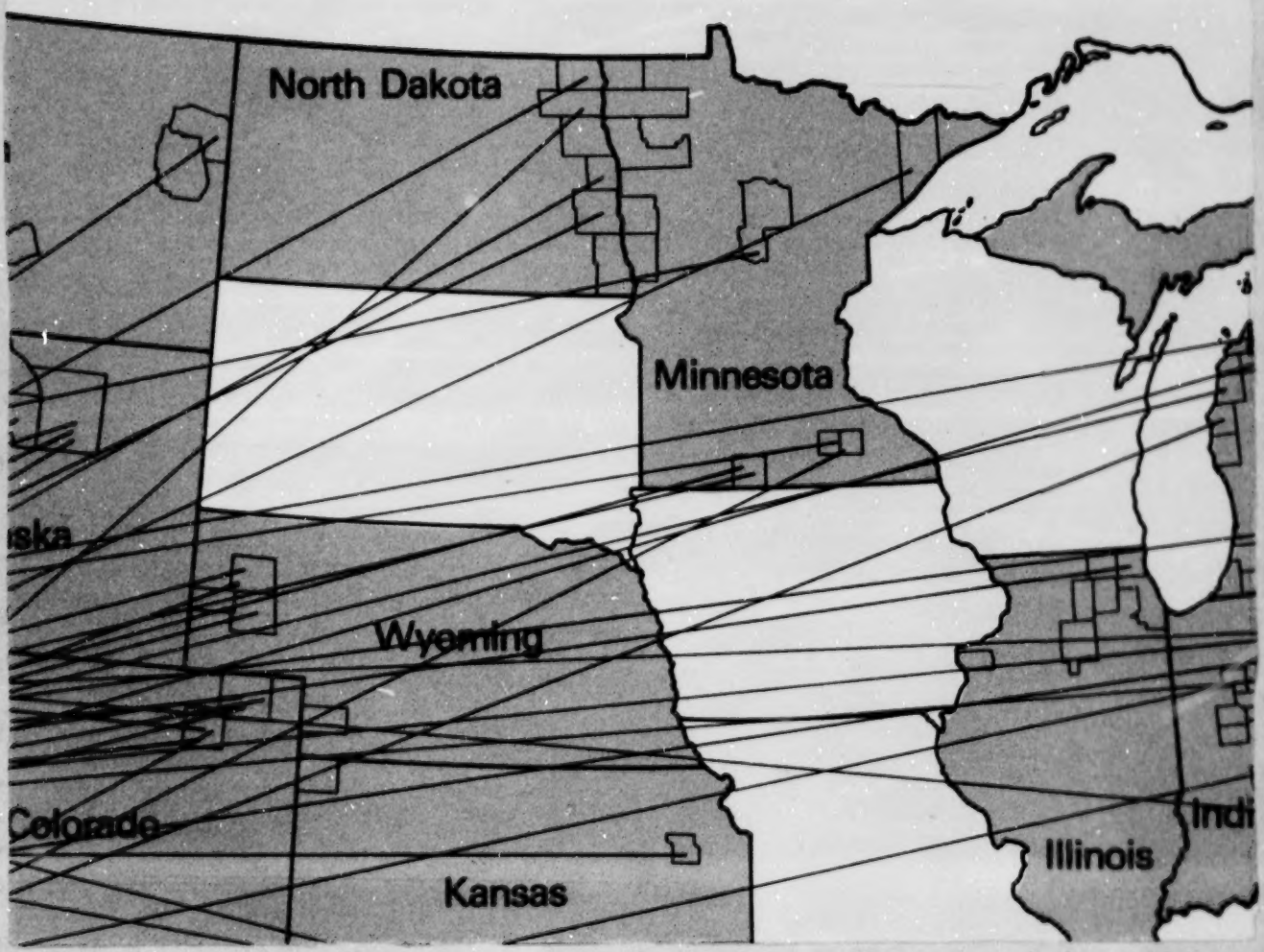
Guide to Reproducing
"Detailed Patterns of Migrants Departing California"




Washington
Montana
Oregon
Idaho
Utah

2

Detailed Patterns of Migrants Departing Californi



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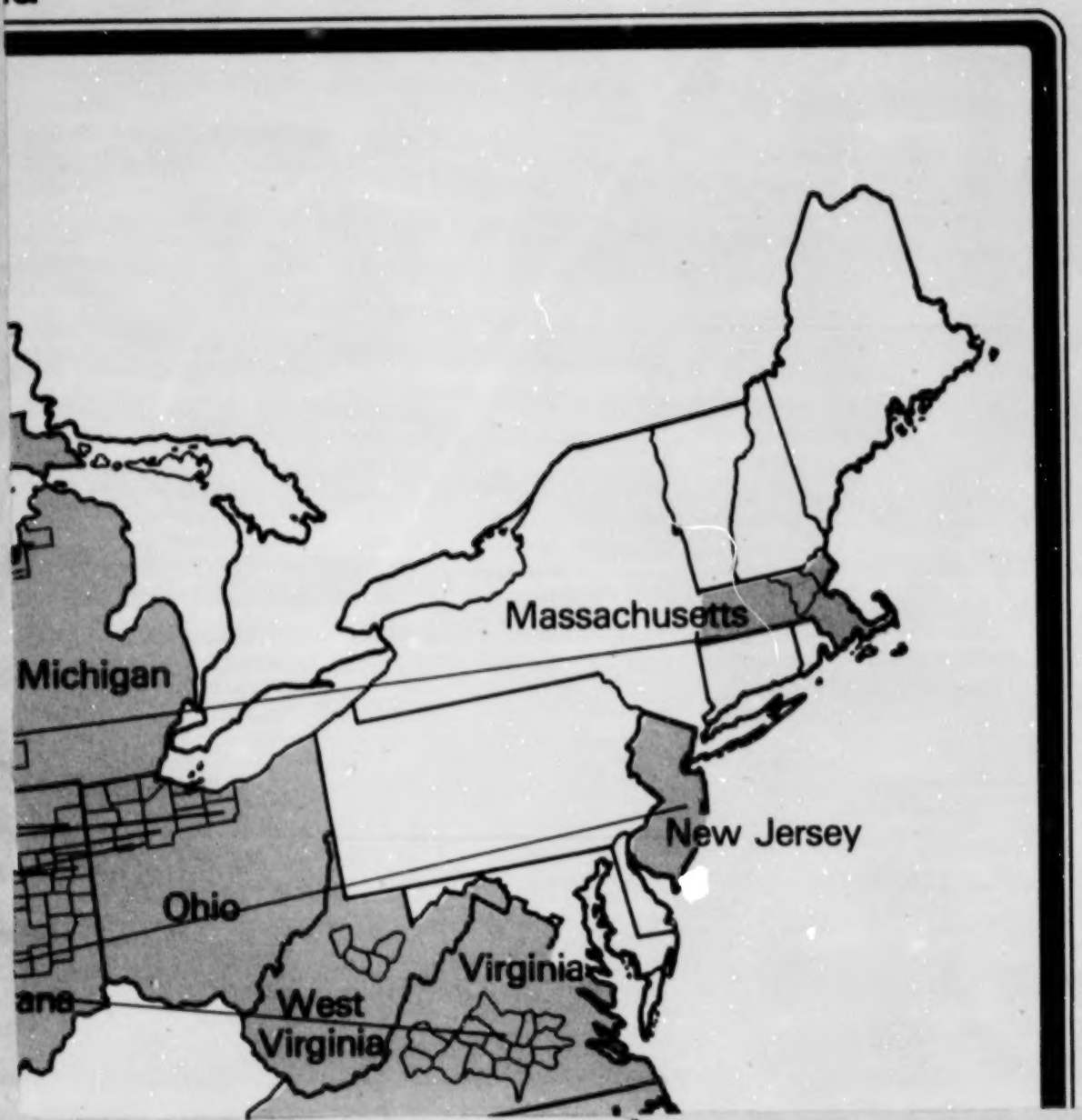
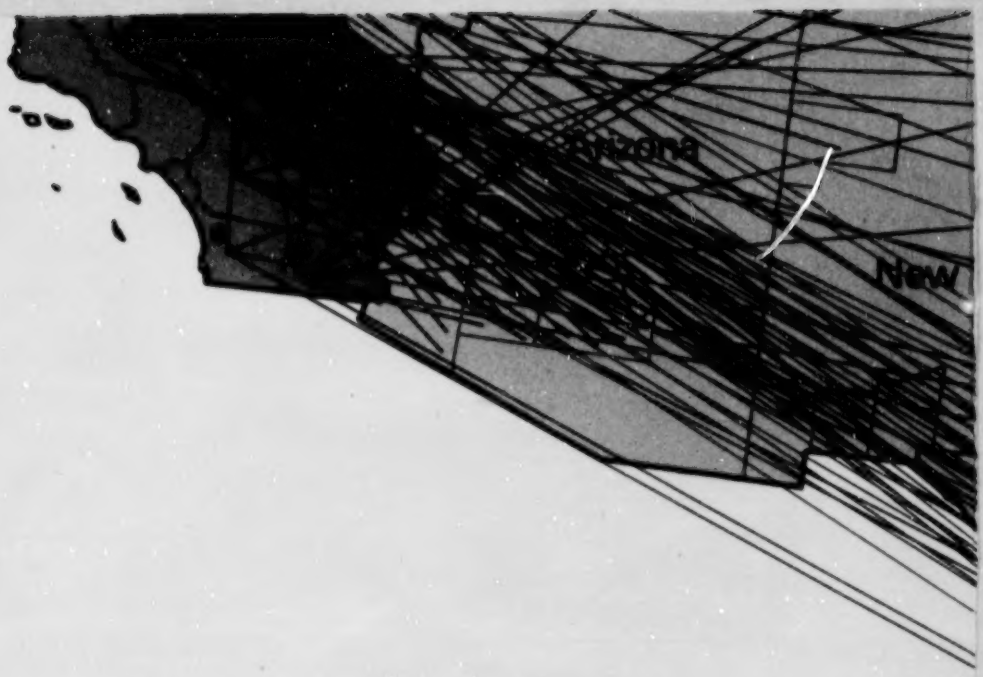
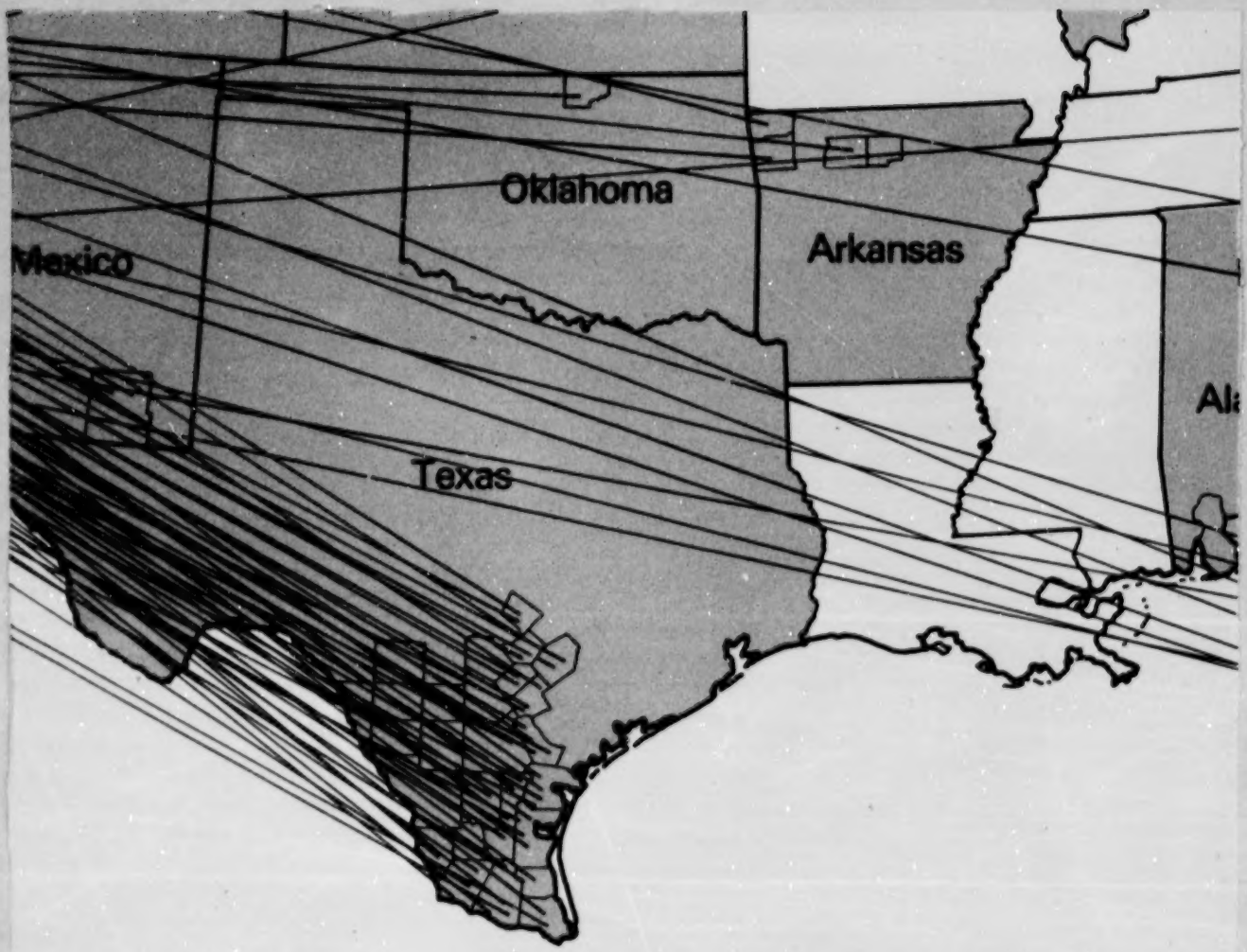
ia


Massachusetts
Michigan
New Jersey
Ohio
Virginia
West
Virginia



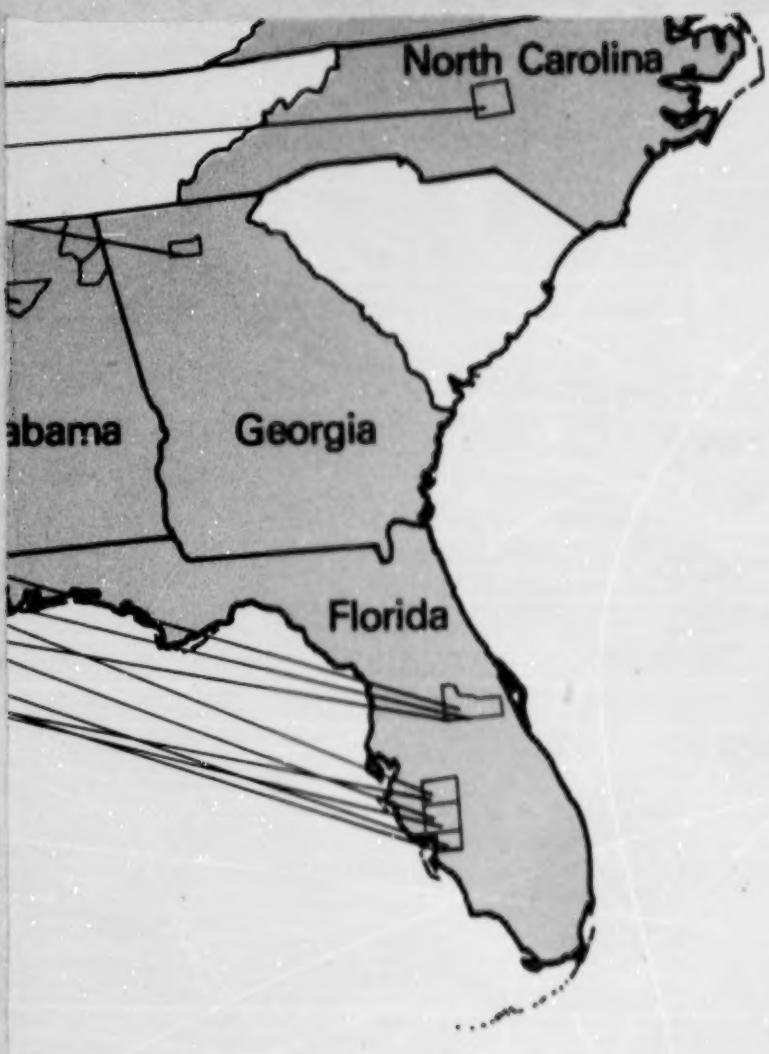
STATES DEPARTING TO	NO. OF CHILDREN	STATES DEPARTING TO	NO. OF CHILDREN
ALABAMA	3	NEVADA	7
ARIZONA	436	NEW JERSEY	2
ARKANSAS	12	NEW MEXICO	11
COLORADO	15	NORTH CAROLINA	2
FLORIDA	54	NORTH DAKOTA	19
GEORGIA	3	OHIO	4
IDAHO	52	OKLAHOMA	4
ILLINOIS	1	OREGON	152
INDIANA	7	TEXAS	1391
KANSAS	1	UTAH	3
MASSACHUSETTS	1	VIRGINIA	1
MICHIGAN	20	WASHINGTON	335
MINNESOTA	24	WEST VIRGINIA	2
MONTANA	6	WYOMING	16
NEBRASKA	38	**TOTAL**	**2622**

4



Source: Cumulative MSRTS Data from January 1977 through December 1977

5



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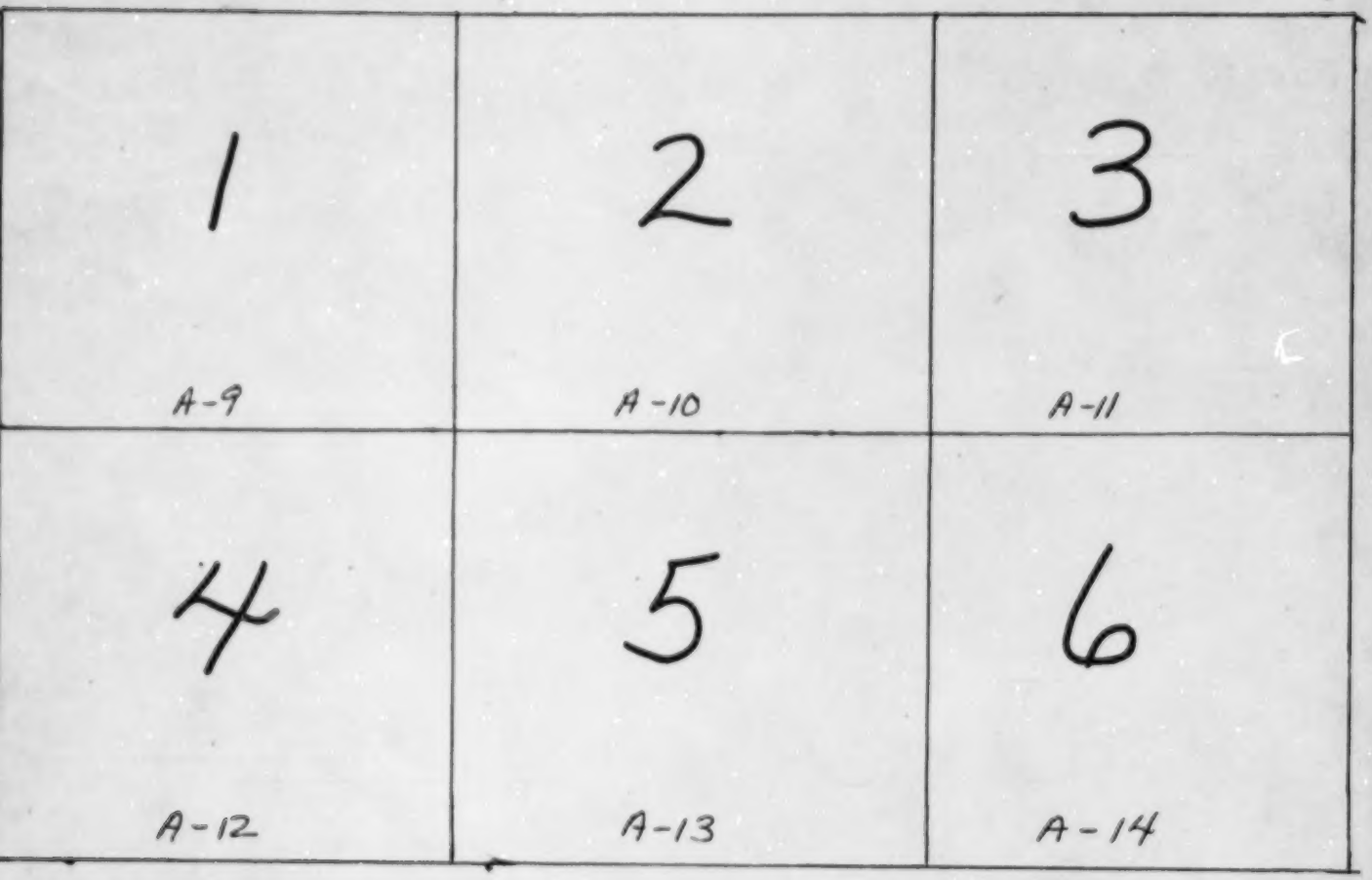
Guide to Reproducing

"Detailed Patterns of Migrants Entering California"



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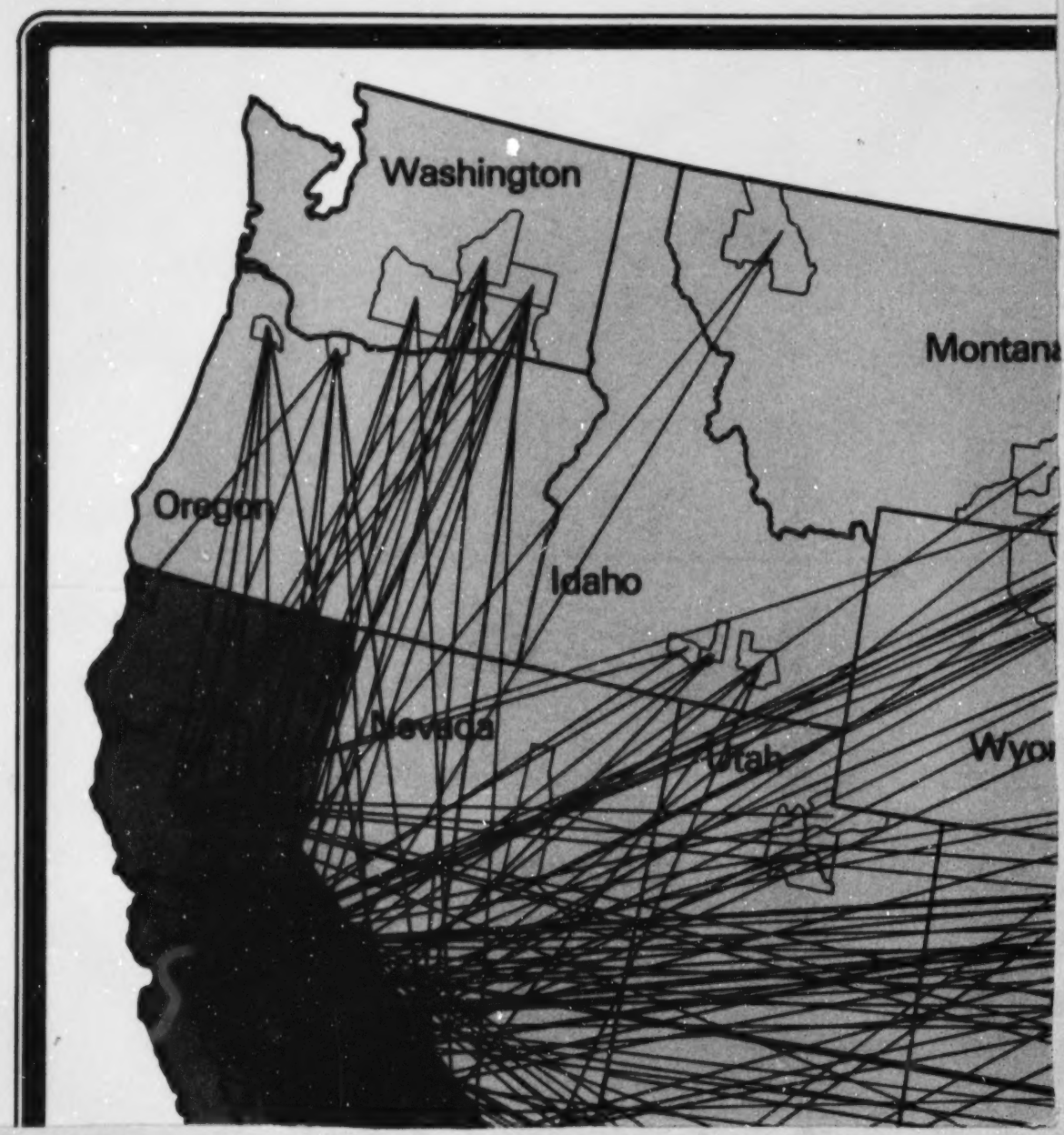
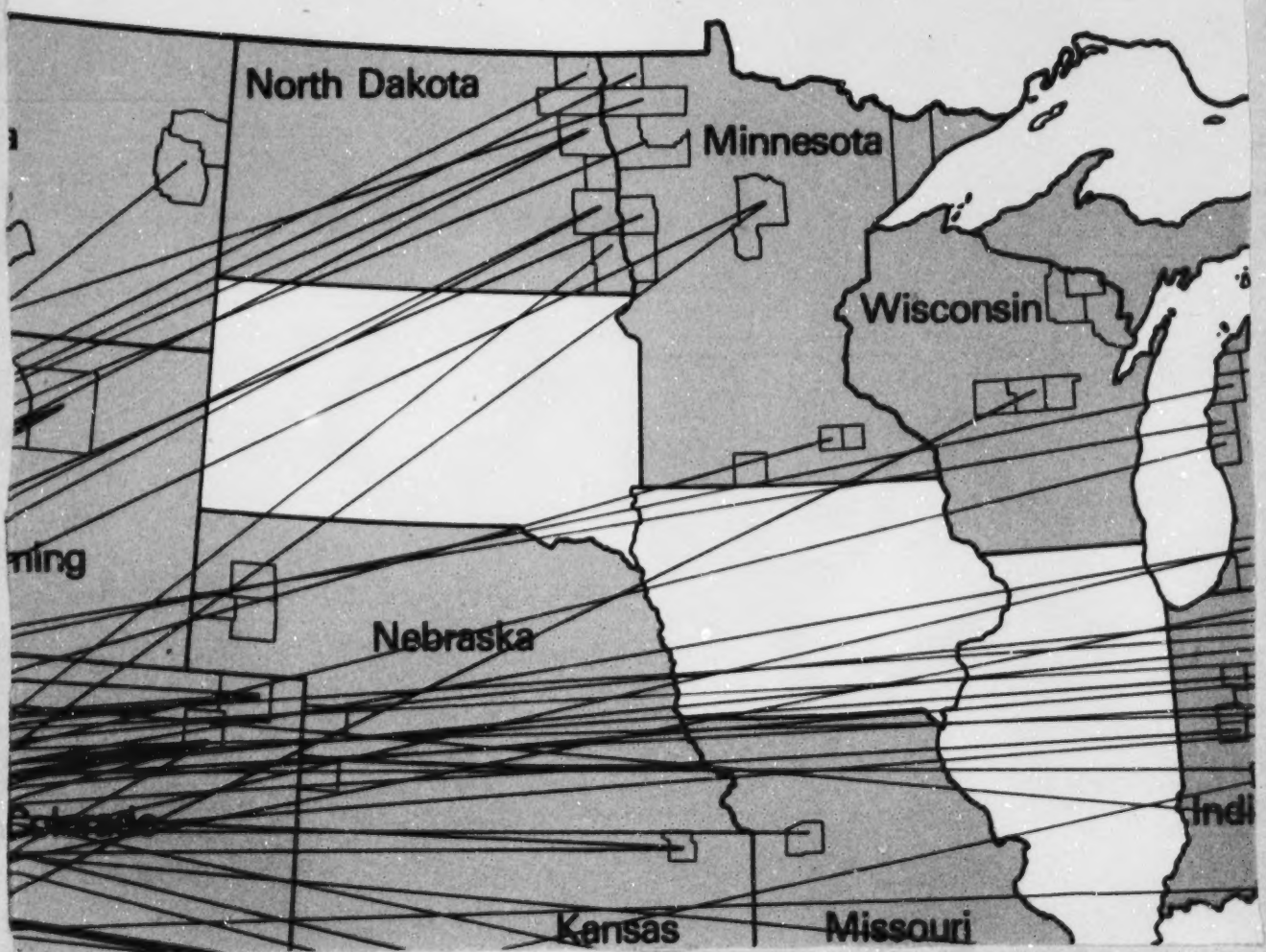


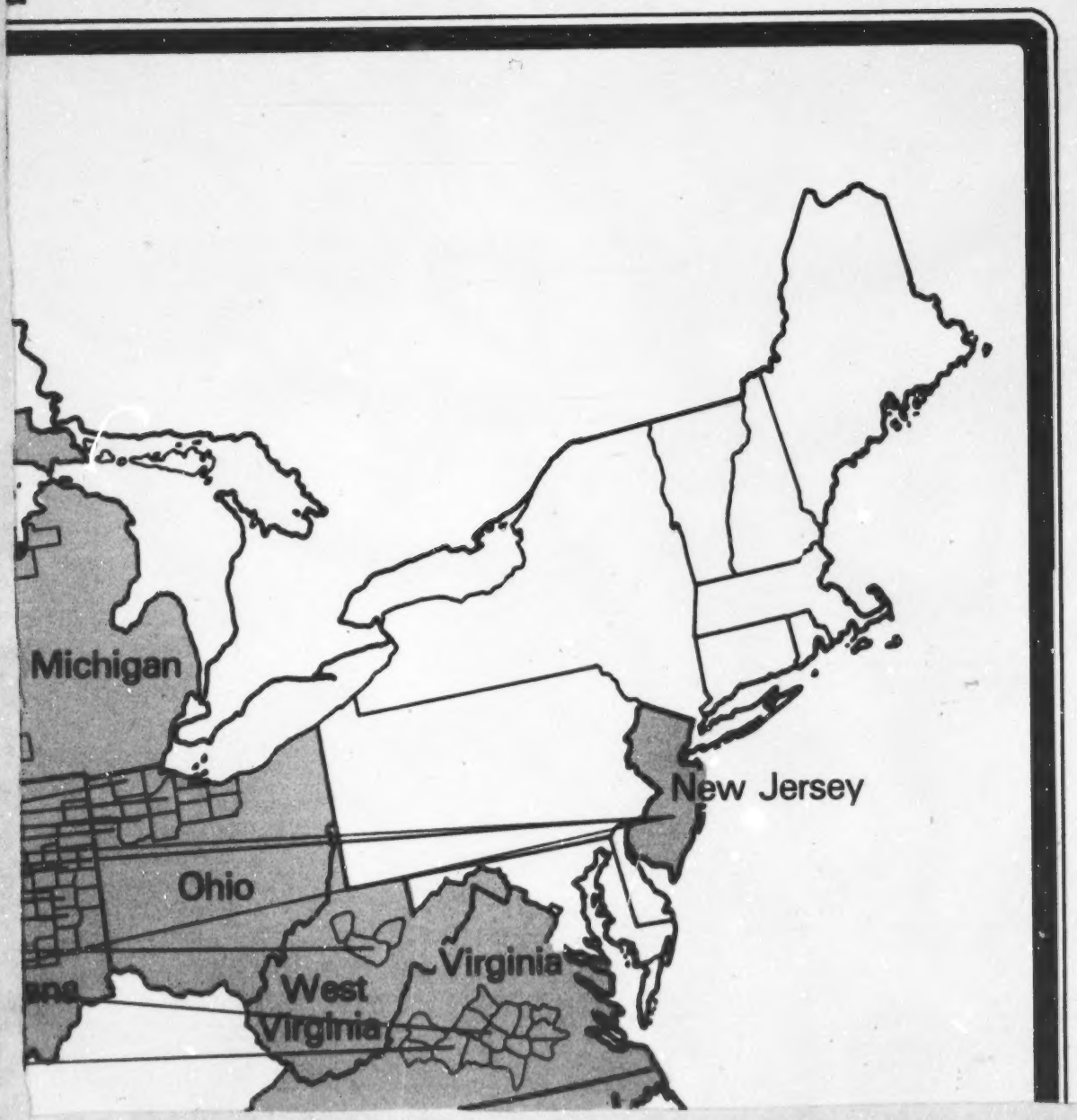
2

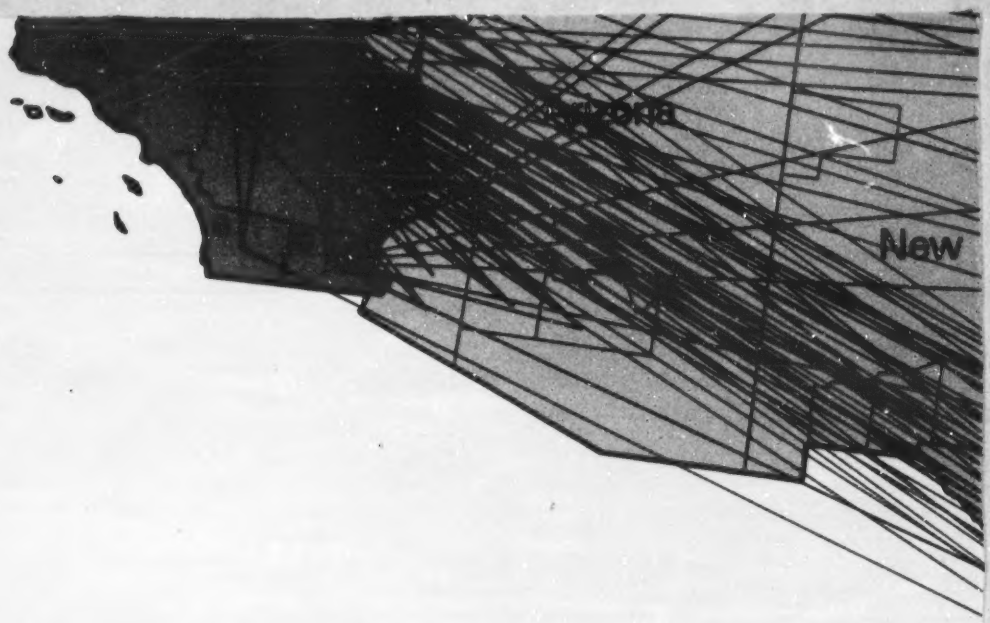
Detailed Patterns of Migrants Entering Californi



A-10

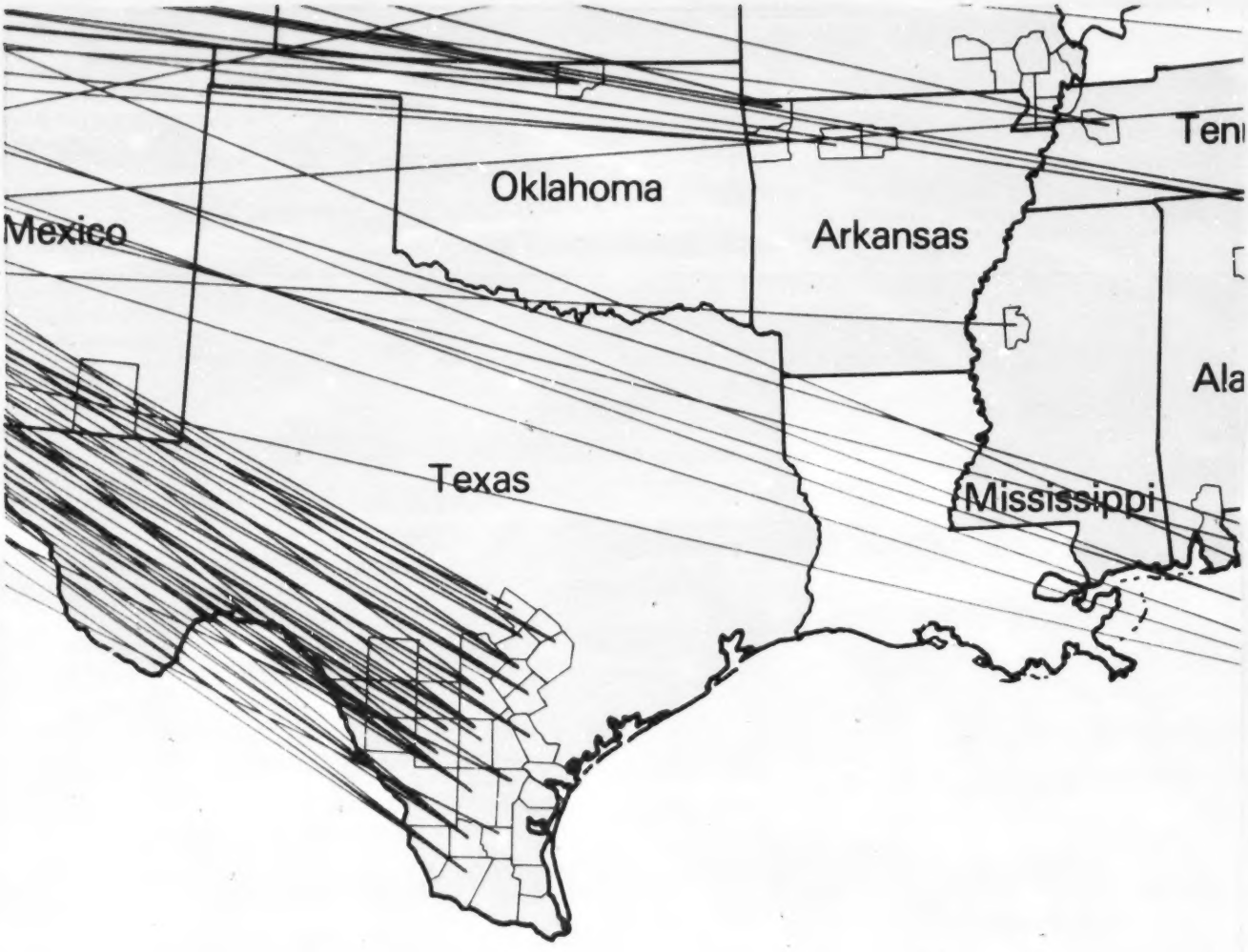
3





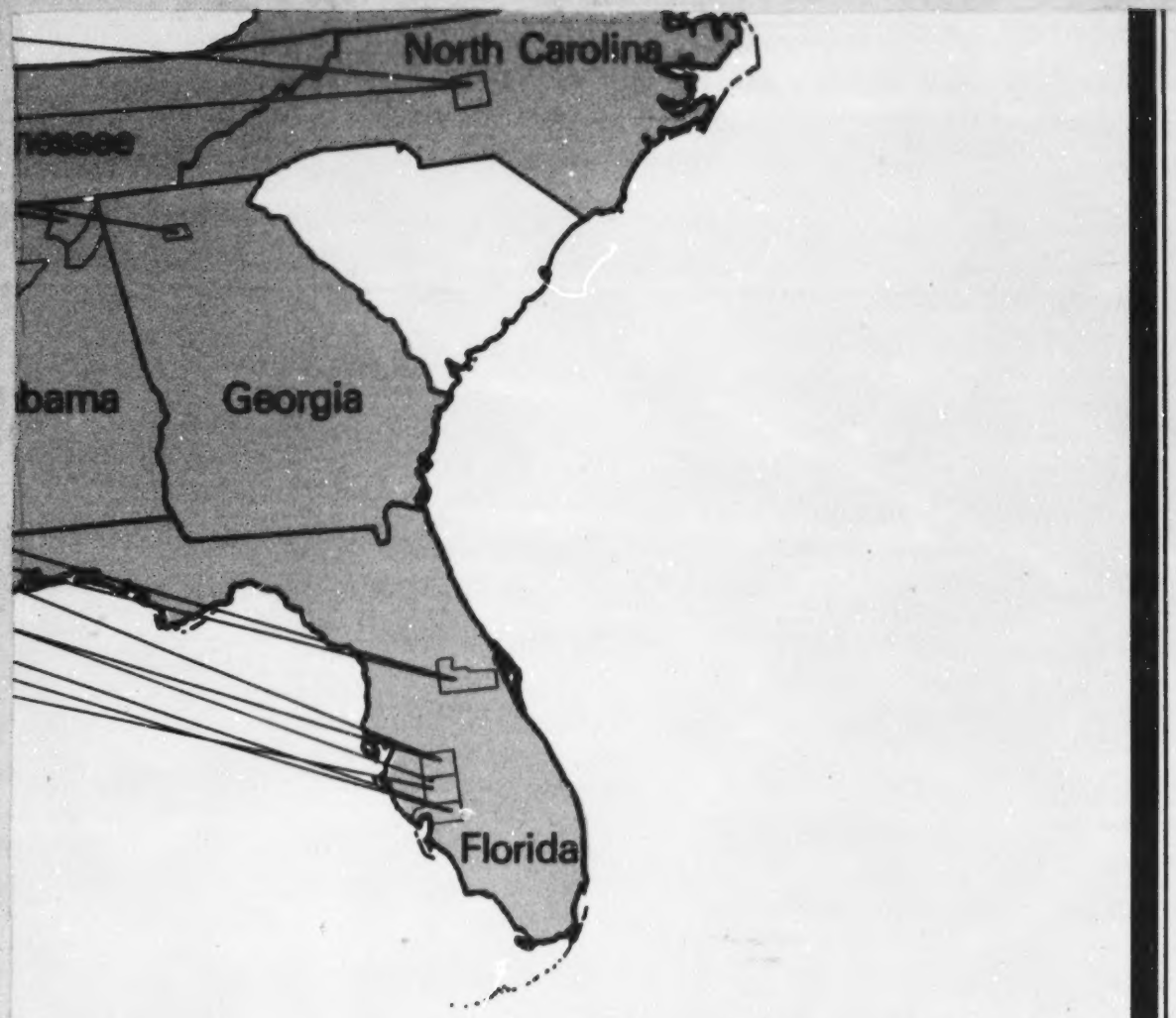
SENDING STATE	NO. OF CHILDREN	SENDING STATE	NO. OF CHILDREN
ALABAMA	2	NEVADA	15
ARIZONA	470	NEW MEXICO	5
ARKANSAS	17	NORTH CAROLINA	2
COLORADO	28	NORTH DAKOTA	30
FLORIDA	67	OHIO	14
GEORGIA	3	OKLAHOMA	10
IDAHO	87	OREGON	162
INDIANA	14	TENNESSEE	8
KANSAS	3	TEXAS	1234
MICHIGAN	25	UTAH	19
MINNESOTA	22	VIRGINIA	2
MISSISSIPPI	1	WASHINGTON	417
MISSOURI	3	WEST VIRGINIA	3
MONTANA	7	WISCONSIN	2
NEBRASKA	48	WYOMING	28
NEW JERSEY	5	**TOTAL**	**2753**

4



Source: Cumulative MSRTS Data from January 1977 through December 1977

5



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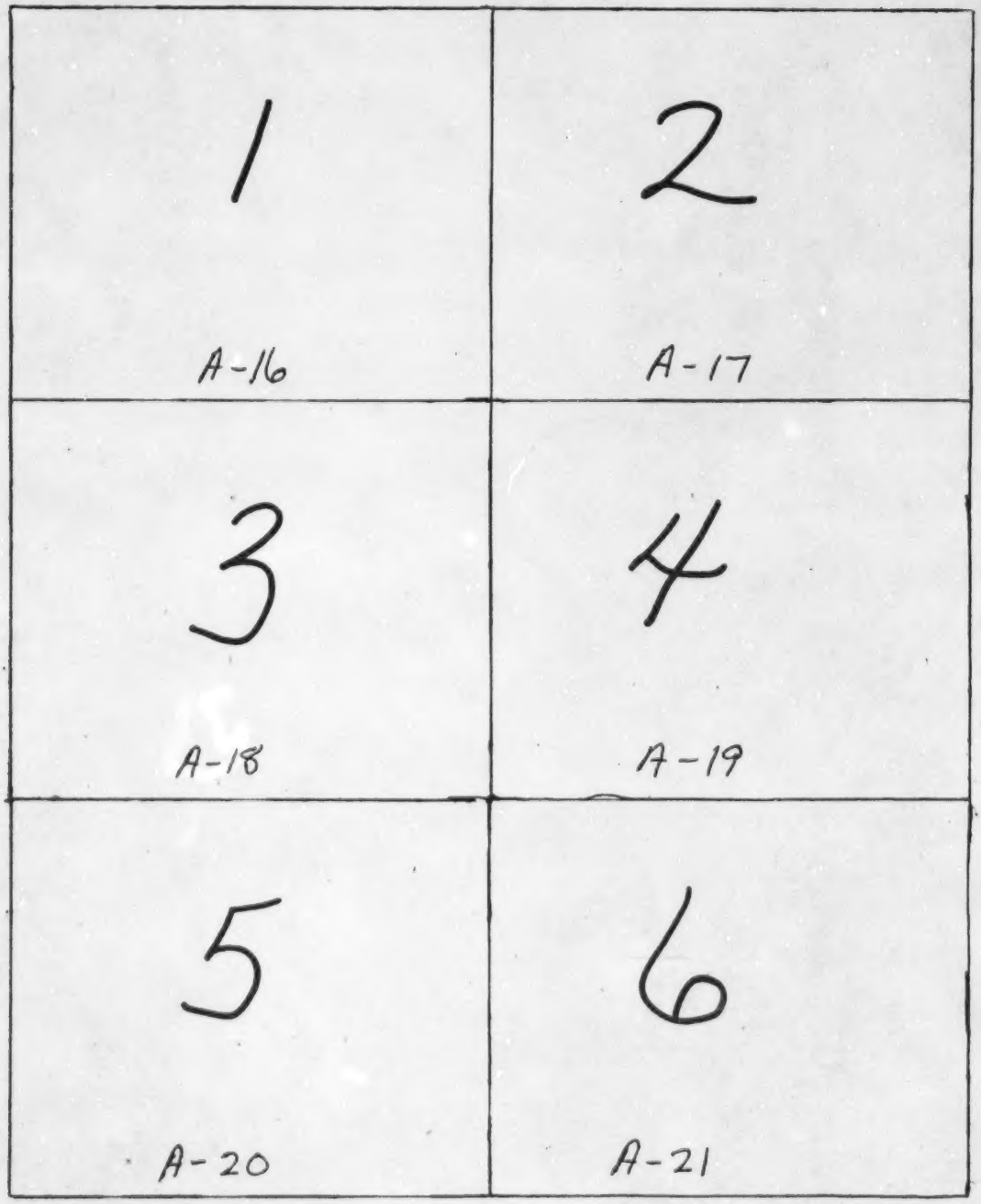
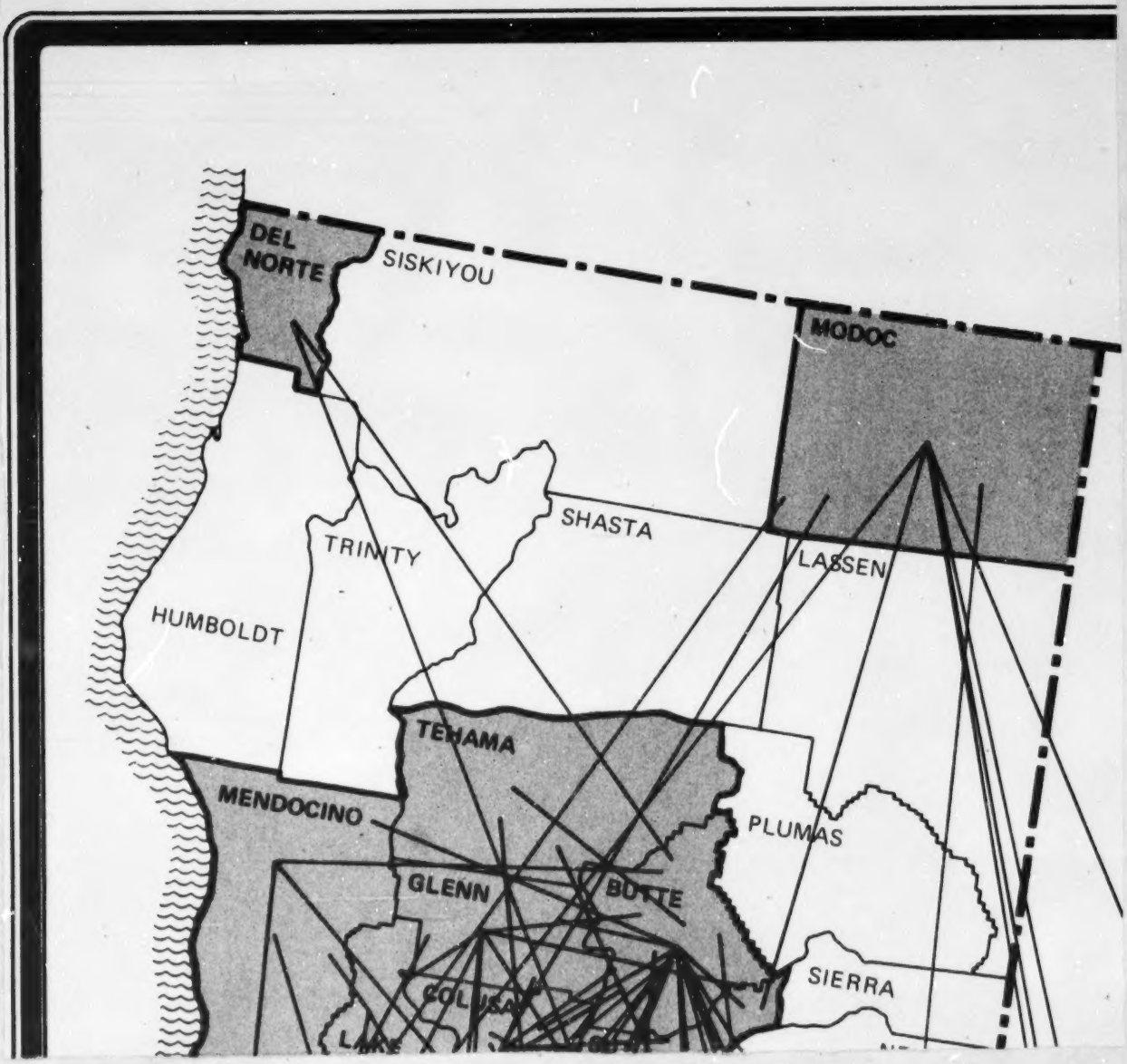
Guide to Reproducing

"California Intra-State Migrant Pattern"



A-15

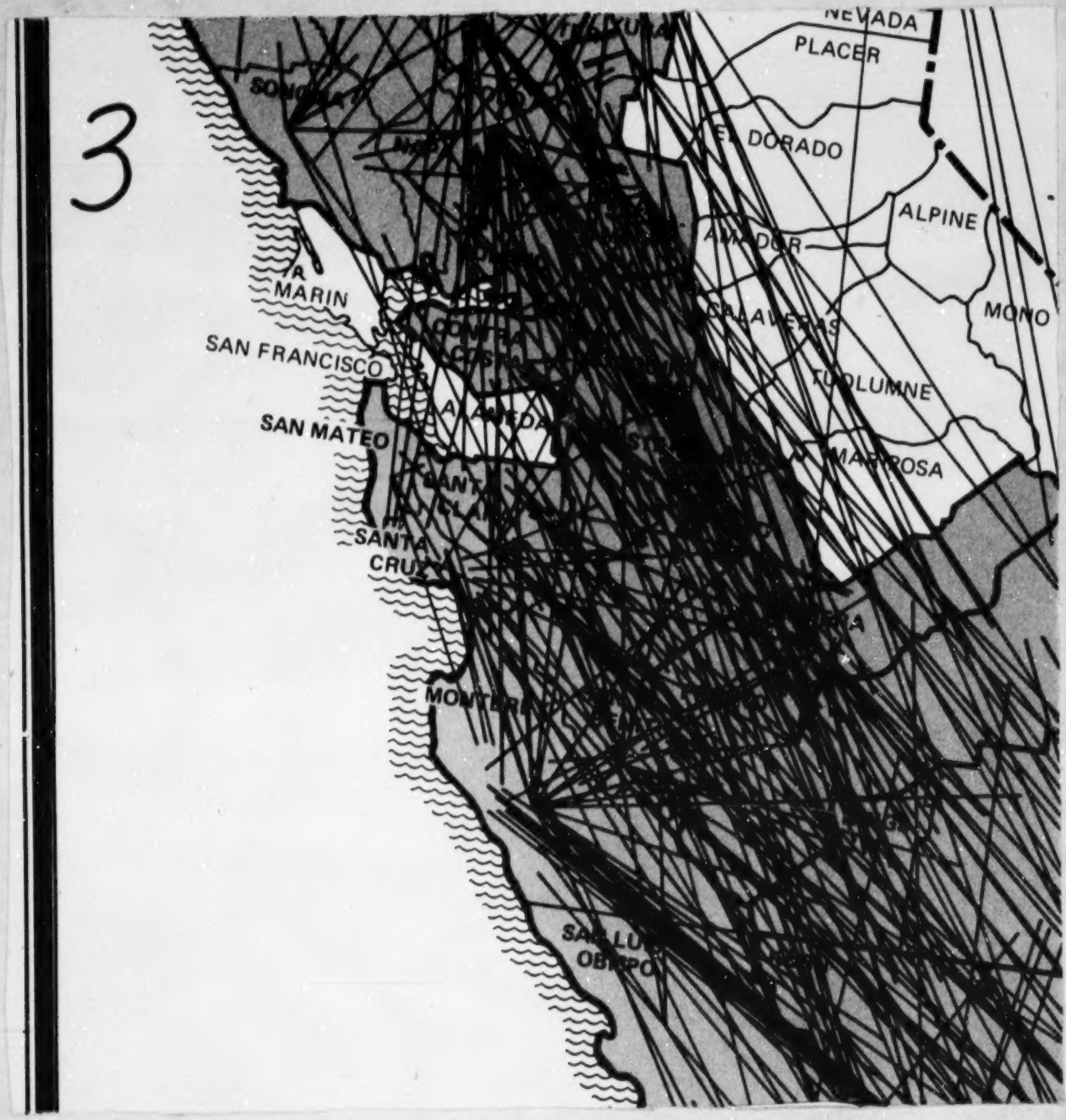
1

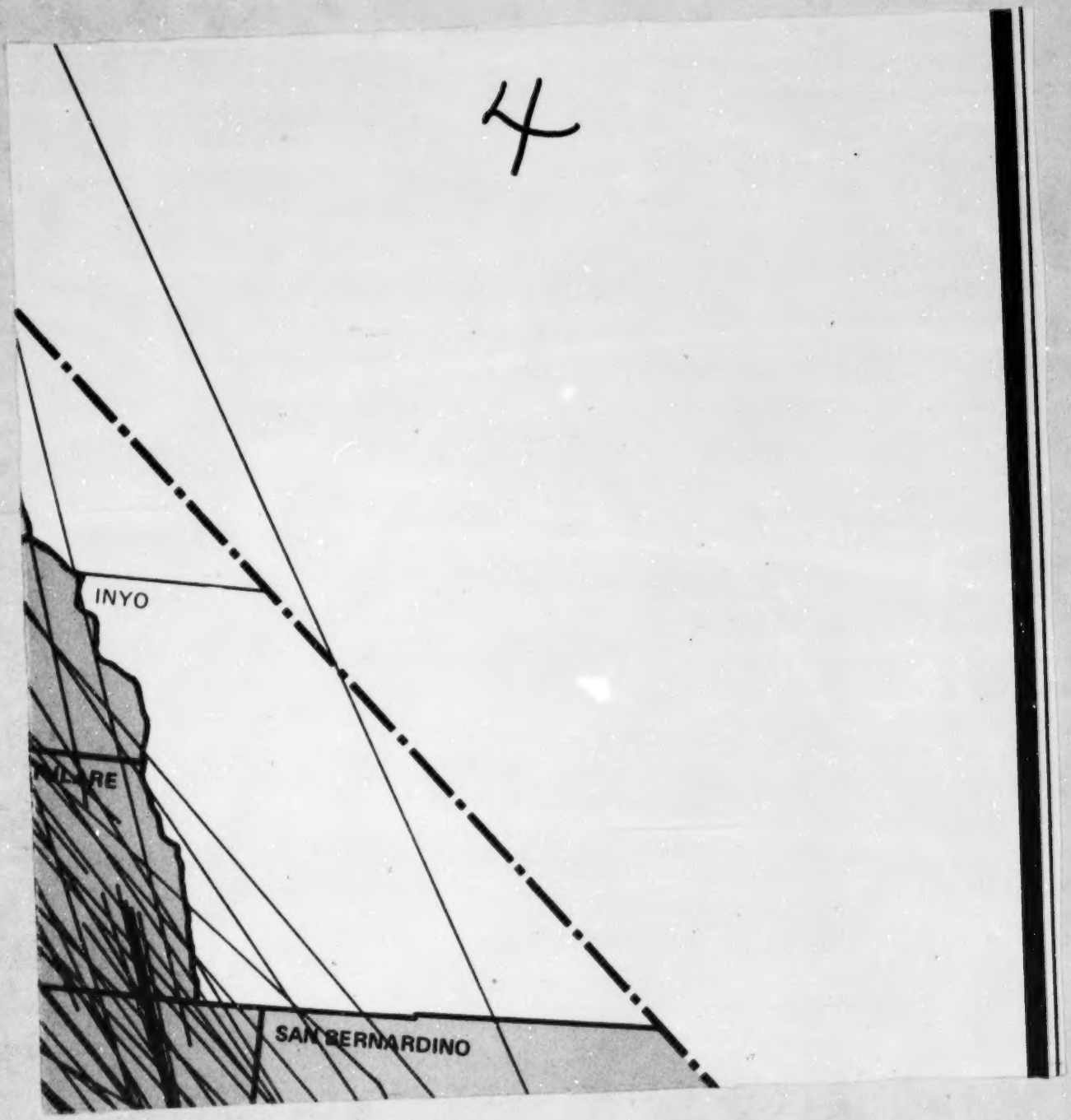

DEL NORTE
SISKIYOU
MODOC
SHASTA
TRINITY
LASSEN
HUMBOLDT
TEHAMA
MENDOCINO
PLUMAS
GLENN
BUTTE
SIERRA

2

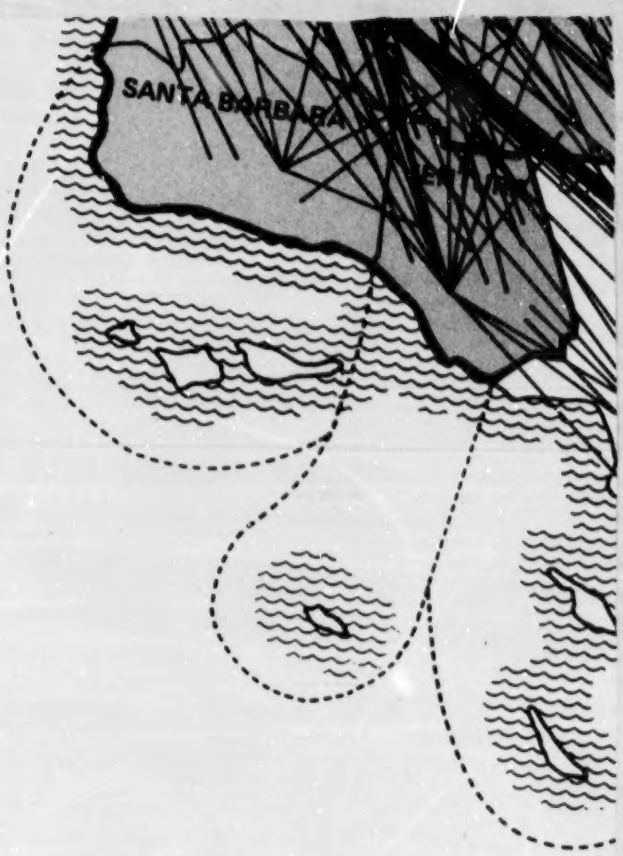
California Intra-State Migrant Pattern

A-17


3
NEVADA
PLACER
EL DORADO
ALPINE
AMADOR
MONO
CALAVERAS
TUOLUMNE
MARIPOSA
MARIN
SAN FRANCISCO
CONTRA COSTA
ALAMEDA
SAN MATEO
SANTA CRUZ
MONTEREY
SAN LUIS OBISPO


4
INYO
SAN BERNARDINO

5



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Source: Cumulative MSRTS Data from

January 1977 through December 1977